

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

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16 June 1980

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
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SOVIETS, SRV USING REFUGEE PROBLEMS AS 'BAIT'

OW151526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 15 Jun 80

["Commentary: Negotiation Tricks Cannot Stop Refugee Waves"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA correspondent)--The Karmal regime in Afghanistan and the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea recently put forth proposals for talks respectively with the Pakistan and Thai governments to "remove tension" and "solve problems of mutual concern."

To add lustre to the proposals, Soviet President L. Brezhnev sent a message to Pakistan President Ziaul Haq, and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach paid a visit to Thailand. Meanwhile, Soviet and Vietnamese officials and their mass media have repeatedly claimed that if only the Pakistan and Thai governments agree to hold talks, tension on their borders would be defused, their "sovereignty and territorial integrity" guaranteed and many issues in the areas readily solved.

The Soviet and Vietnamese authorities have specially underlined the refugee problem as Afghans and Kampuchians fleeing to Pakistan and Thailand to evade Soviet and Vietnamese massacres are known to the whole world. Relief aid to the hundreds of thousands of Afghan and Kampuchean refugees constitutes a heavy economic burden to Pakistan and Thailand and is causing serious political, social and security problems. Pakistan and Thailand have felt the urgent need for a settlement of the refugee problem. Under such circumstances there came the proposals with the refugee problem as a bait for luring the two countries into negotiations with the Soviet-backed Karmal regime and the Heng Samrin regime supported by Vietnam.

It is obvious that the proposals, apparently masterminded by Moscow and Hanoi, are only tricks to win international recognition of the two puppet regimes. In fact, the Soviet and Vietnamese authorities have not the least intention to reduce tension or solve the refugee problem. What's more, recognition of the Karmal and Heng regimes, instead of helping to solve these problems, would probably aggravate them.

First of all, if after negotiations the countries concerned recognize the Kabul and Phnom Penh regimes as legitimate ones, it would mean that they recognize the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea too. The Soviet and Vietnamese authorities would then use this as an excuse to send more troops to Afghanistan and Kampuchea and hang on there with further measures of repression and massacre against the people of these two countries. Under such circumstances, it would be totally impossible to solve the refugee problems in Afghanistan and Indochina.

Secondly, recognition of these two regimes can not halt the outflow of refugees. Vietnam and Cuba are just conclusive proof on hand. The Cuban and Vietnamese governments were recognized by many countries long ago. During the past 20 years, however, Cuban refugees staying abroad have numbered 800,000 to 900,000, which is ten per cent of the total population of Cuba. One million Vietnamese have become refugees driven out from the country during recent years. Havana and Hanoi have taken the refugee exodus as a means of purging opponent forces and tiding over economic difficulties at the expense of the international community. It is impossible, therefore, to solve the refugee problem by way of recognizing the Karmal or Heng Samrin regimes.

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Thirdly, recognition of the two regimes, which were propped up at the point of the bayonet, would not only help the Soviet and Vietnamese authorities consolidate their position in these two countries, but also greatly boost their arrogance as aggressors and expansionists. Since they have gained easy access to Afghanistan and Kampuchea, they would certainly try to extend their tentacles to the Gulf regions and the Straits of Malacca. Tranquility and stability in the adjacent areas and the rest of the world [would be] exposed to serious menace.

In recent years, the world has been shocked to see the sad life of refugee waves in Southeast and West Asia, Africa and Latin America. Over one million Vietnamese, more than 900,000 Kampuchean, 200,000 Laotians, about one million Afghans and over 100,000 Cubans have been forced to leave their motherlands. It is imperative for countries concerned to take firm and effective measures to resist the manoeuvres of the evil-doers and support the just struggle of the Afghan and Kampuchean people against foreign aggression so as to force the Soviet Union and Vietnam to withdraw all their troops from the two countries. Only in this way can genuine solutions be found to the Afghan, Kampuchean and refugee problems and all other problems that menace world peace and stability.

SHENYANG INVESTIGATES FATAL BRAWL AMONG FOREIGN STUDENTS

OW141256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA)--Shenyang public security and judicial departments are now investigating a brawl that took place among some foreign students attending the China Medical College there. In the course of the incident, which started at 7:45 p.m. of June 10, six foreign students were injured. The college authorities and departments concerned did their best to stop the fight. A Congolese student named Ondongo Gambony Marice, one of the injured, died at 4:25 p.m. the following day despite prompt medical treatment. The Chinese authorities have informed relevant embassies of the incident.

Education Ministry Statement

OW141528 Paris AFP in English 1508 GMT 14 Jun 80

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (AFP)--The Chinese authorities have denied any responsibility for the death last Tuesday of a Congolese student after a fight with Arab students at Shenyang in northeast China. An Education Ministry spokesman said that the incident occurred despite intervention by authorities and police at the scene, a medical institute.

Students there contacted by telephone accused the local authorities of failing to take any measure to ease dangerous tension. The student, Maurice Gambony (eds. corrects earlier spelling), suffered serious knife wounds.

The spokesman did not confirm the identity of the supposed assailant, a Syrian student known only to other foreign colleagues as Karmal, according to witnesses at the scene. Considerable tension has reigned for the last year between Arab and African students at the college, and Tuesday's fight was the fifth serious violence between them, the witnesses added.

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The Education Ministry spokesman said the student died in hospital the day after the incident despite medical treatment. The two relevant foreign embassies had been informed of the situation, the spokesman added. Neither the Congolese nor the Syrian Embassy had yet indicated how they might wish to pursue the matter.

The ministry spokesman said local ministry officials and public security forces were inquiring into the incident, stressing: "To do that they must act according to the law." He said that no arrest had yet been made of any student at Shenyang, and declined to predict legal proceedings against any suspect. Foreign students are subject to Chinese law since a judicial reorganisation last year but no trial of any foreigners have yet taken place since.

Five others were slightly hurt in the fight at Shenyang, the spokesman said. Witnesses said they included a student from Togo currently in hospital. No Chinese student was involved in the fight, according to the Education Ministry.

According to Western students at Shenyang, the tension there arises from displeasure on the part of the authorities over relations between Chinese girls and Third World students. The issue has already aroused occasionally serious violence in various Chinese institutes. Last month, Beijing police held a student from Sierra Leone whom they accused of having relations with a Chinese girl, and his colleagues accused the police of maltreating the student.

UN COMMITTEE SEES USSR DELAYING INDIAN OCEAN PEACE ZONE

OW141638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] United Nations, June 13 (XINHUA)--Many representatives to the two-week session of the ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean declared that if the Soviet Union did not pull out its troops from Afghanistan, it would be impossible to establish a "zone of peace" in the Indian Ocean.

Addressing the meeting which ended here today, Democratic Kampuchea's representative Thiounn Prasith said that his country had been fighting against a barbaric invasion which had threatened the security of the region as well as that of his country. If those regional expansionists could take over his country, he continued, it was certain that their expansionism would spread to other countries in the Indian Ocean region and Southeast Asia. The situation in Afghanistan was another factor affecting peace in the region.

U.S. Representative Richard Petree pointed out at the meeting that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was fundamentally incompatible with any conceivable definition of a "zone of peace" in the Indian Ocean littoral and hinterland region. Until the Soviet troops have withdrawn completely from Afghanistan, it would not be appropriate for the United States to seriously consider a conference on an Indian Ocean zone of peace, he added.

Representatives of Pakistan, Britain and Italy all emphasized that it would be out of the question to establish "a peace zone in the Indian Ocean" if the Soviet troops stay on in Afghanistan. Addressing today's closing session, Chinese representative Lai Yali said the Soviet troops will not call a halt in Afghanistan, it will seek control over the entire area. In establishing the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, he said, it was necessary to demand that the Soviet Union and Vietnam unconditionally and immediately withdraw their troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

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TEXT PRESIDENT CARTER DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY GOALS

XINHUA English Report

OW140758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 13 (XINHUA)--President Carter yesterday declared that there must be an early reversal of the American defense efforts which have been on the decline for a decade. Addressing the Democratic Party Platform Committee, he said, "Realities of the world situation, including the unremitting buildup of Soviet military forces, required that we begin early to reverse the decade-long decline in American defense efforts." The President declared, "Without such strength, there is a genuine risk that global change will deteriorate into anarchy to be exploited by our adversaries' military power. Thus, the revival of American strength has been a central preoccupation of my administration."

On the question of the United States' basic goals in foreign affairs during the 1980's, the President said, "The 1980's will be a decade of enormous and unique challenge to America. At home and abroad, we will be challenged to complete the tasks and transitions begun in the 1960's and 1970's. In many areas, this will be painful."

Directing attention to another aspect of U.S. foreign policy, the President said: "We must pursue an active diplomacy in the world, working--together with our allies and friends--to resolve disputes through peaceful means and to make any aggressor pay a heavy price. In the Middle East we must work to complete the Camp David process and bring about a comprehensive peace. In Afghanistan we will seek the withdrawal of Soviet forces and restoration of a nonaligned Afghan government acceptable to the Afghan people."

Mr. Carter said, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan confronts the United States with a major strategic challenge of several dimensions:

--It puts the Soviet military within a fighter range of the Straits of Hormuz, the lifeline for the bulk of the world exportable oil.

--It creates fear and instability among our friends in the region, who are already buffeted by the disintegration of Iran as a stabilizing force.

--More broadly, it sets the precedent of Soviet military aggression--a precedent whose outcome will impact present and future Soviet leaders' readiness to use force to gain their ends.

--And finally, it is a test of the courage and determination of the American people and our allies."

President Carter went on to reaffirm that the gravity of the strategic consequences flowing from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan required that America draw the line. "I want to reemphasize what I said in my State of the Union address of January 23: Let our position be absolutely clear: An attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America, and such an assault will be repelled by any means necessary, including military force."

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Referring to the U.S. hostages in Iran, he said: "I want to make clear that the United States will continue to bend every effort to obtain the return of its hostages in Iran. We will not do it by succumbing to blackmail, as some might suggest. We will proceed instead with fortitude, determination, and patience, both to protect our national honor and gain our people's freedom."

On U.S. relations with China, the President said: The establishment of normal diplomatic and economic relations with China marks an historic foreign policy achievement by the Carter administration. In the 15 Month since normalization, he said, the benefits of normalization have already become clear: Trade, travel, cultural exchange and, most important of all, communication between us have grown exponentially. He continued: "We are not going to stop here; we do not agree with those who say that there is no further benefit to be gained from the China relationship. What we seek to gain is not a matter of short term or tactical value to us. Instead, what we seek in the years ahead is not an alliance but a broadly based consultative relationship which will expand those areas and issues in which we and the Chinese, one quarter of the earth's population, share common interests and can therefore cooperate."

The President also referred to the solution of pressing international economic problems, the protection of "human rights" and arms control as U.S. foreign policy goals during the 1980's.

XINHUA Domestic Report

OW141950 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1620 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, 13 Jun--President Carter, addressing the Democratic Party Platform Committee here yesterday, pointed out that as far as the United States is concerned, "The 1980's will be a decade of enormous and unique challenges." Carter set forth the basic U.S. goals in foreign affairs during the 1980's. He said: "Realities of the world situation, including the unremitting buildup of Soviet military forces, require that we begin early to reverse the decade-long decline in American defense efforts." "Without such strength, there is a genuine risk that global change will deteriorate into anarchy to be exploited by our adversaries' military power. Thus, the revival of American strength has been a central preoccupation of my administration."

Carter went on to say that his administration would meet the requirements set forth in the 5-year defense plan: deployment of the MX guided missile, cruise missiles and Trident submarines, deployment of long-range theater nuclear forces in Europe, cooperation with the allies to meet commitments to the long-term NATO defense plan, and strengthening U.S. military forces in Southeast Asia and the Persian Gulf region.

On the Afghan question, Carter said the United States will vigorously urge the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and seek to restore a nonaligned Afghan government that can be accepted by the Afghan people.

Carter reiterated a passage which was carried in his State of the Union message of 23 January 1980: "An attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America, and such an assault will be repelled by any means necessary, including military force."

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On U.S. relations with China, Carter said that the establishment of normal diplomatic and economic relations with China marks an historic foreign policy achievement by his administration. In the 15 months since normalization, the benefits of normalization have already become clear: Trade, travel, cultural exchange and, most important of all, communications between the United States and China have grown exponentially. Carter emphatically pointed out: "We are not going to stop here; we do not agree with those who say that there is no further benefit to be gained from the China relationship. What we seek to gain is not a short-term matter or tactical value to us; instead, what we seek in the years ahead is not an alliance but a broadly based consultative relationship which will expand those areas and issues in which we and the Chinese, one quarter of the earth's population, share common interests and can therefore cooperate."

CHINESE MEDIA CRITICIZE REAGAN'S STATEMENT ON TAIWAN

XINHUA Commentator

OW131704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 13 Jun 80

[By XINHUA commentator: "Retrogression Is No Way Out--Comment on Reagan's Statements on Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA)--Ronald Reagan declared that if he were elected president, he would support re-establishment of "official relations" with Taiwan. He said this in a recent campaign speech in Detroit shortly before his official nomination as the Republican candidate for the U.S. presidential election. The American press reported similar statements he made later in Cleveland and Michigan.

Campaigning for the presidential election, Reagan presented his political views in speeches in various parts of his country. This is the United States affair on which we normally do not comment. But since some of his statements involve the Chinese question of Taiwan and betray a desire to turn back the wheel of history on the question of Sino-U.S. relations, we can not let his statements pass without comment.

It must be pointed out that Reagan's position runs diametrically opposite to the principles governing the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. In January 1979 when the two countries established diplomatic relations, the U.S. Government declared in explicit terms that it "recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China" and that it "acknowledges the Chinese position that there is but one China, and Taiwan is part of China." It was on the basis of these principles that China and the United States brought to an end their long years of separation and antagonism and normalized their relations. Thanks to the joint efforts of the governments and peoples of the two countries, the relations between the two countries have since been developing soundly.

The Chinese and American peoples have noted with satisfaction this development which accords with their interests. Under such circumstances, Reagan's declaration for the re-establishment of "official relations" with Taiwan is obviously a great retrogression. It reflects an attempt among certain short-sighted people in the United States to revive their old dream of "two Chinas". Whatever the supporting arguments, his position, if carried into practice, would wreck the very foundation of Sino-U.S. relations.

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The establishment and development of Sino-U.S. relations are not only a question of bilateral relations, but a matter of overall significance concerning world peace and stability. They conform with the interest of the Chinese and American peoples and the world people as a whole. Most countries in the world and people of various countries hope that Sino-U.S. relations would develop smoothly.

The world is in turmoil and the international situation is tense as a result of hegemonist expansion in various parts of the world. To cope with the situation seriously, the people of various countries strengthen their unity and coordinate their actions. Any proposal and action which try to lead the Sino-U.S. relations backward at such a time will be opposed by the world people, including the American people, and will put the United States in a difficult position. Recently Reagan's advocacy has already been attacked by many far-sighted people in the United States. The improvement and development of Sino-U.S. relations are in accord with the historical trend which no one can change. Retrogression is no way out.

RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK150159 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 80 p 6

[Commentator's article: "The Clock Must Not Be Turned Back"]

[Text] A tiny adverse current has appeared in the course of the smooth development of Sino-U.S. relations. On 17 May, U.S. Republican Party presidential candidate Reagan publicly announced that if he were elected president this year he would reestablish "official relations" between the United States and the Taiwan authorities. In addition, people have noted that some persons in the United States are even calling for the revival of the U.S.-Taiwan "Mutual Defense Treaty" abrogated by the Carter administration and advocating that the United States reconsider stationing troops on Taiwan. This, they say, would be "in the interests of the Chinese." People's notice cannot but be drawn to the fact that influential U.S. politicians and journalists are repeatedly coming out with this kind of talk, thereby turning back the clock in Sino-U.S. relations by attempting a revival of the "two China's policy." This runs counter to the joint communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations.

After a tortuous and twisting course of nearly 30 years, thanks to the sustained efforts of the peoples and governments of the two countries, China and the United States finally established diplomatic relations and launched effective cooperation in many fields. The normalization of Sino-U.S. relations and the development of cooperation between them are certainly not measures of expediency for China and the United States, but moves based on long-term political and strategic visions with the overall global situation in mind. They not only accord with the interests of the Chinese and American people, but are beneficial to peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world.

As everyone knows, the establishment of diplomatic relations and the continuous development of cooperation between China and the United States are based on the principle that the United States acknowledges that there is only one China and Taiwan is part of China. Hence, the U.S. Government has committed itself to recognizing the Government of the PRC as the sole legal government of China while only maintaining unofficial relations with Taiwan. This position was written into the joint communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations solemnly signed by the representatives of the two countries. If the United States reestablished "official relations" with Taiwan according to the policy announced by Reagan, it would imply that the very principle which constitutes the foundation of Sino-U.S. relations is thoroughly destroyed and that Sino-U.S. relations will retrogress against the will of the two peoples. As for the absurd calls for a return of the U.S. military presence on Taiwan and a revival of the U.S.-Taiwan "Mutual Defense Treaty," they constitute brazen interference in China's internal affairs.

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At present Asia and the Pacific region are in great turbulence. Hegemonism is stepping up its military buildup in these areas. From Afghanistan to Kampuchea and from the Persian Gulf to the Malacca Strait, it is evident everywhere that the Soviet Union is quickening its steps in pursuing its global strategy. Under such circumstances, anyone with a sense of reality can understand who actually will benefit from the statements and actions undermining Sino-U.S. relations. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Holbrooke said on 11 June when commenting on Reagan's proposals: If the United States revives "official relations" with Taiwan, it will wreck relations between the United States and the PRC. It will jeopardize American strategic interests and will be highly dangerous.

The overwhelming majority of the American people are in favor of and support the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations and their steady development because these moves conform with the interests of the Chinese and American people and that of world peace and stability. The friendship and growing cooperation between the two peoples are a historical trend which cannot be checked by a tiny adverse current in the development of Sino-U.S. relations.

Ji PENGFEI, OTHERS GREET GENG BIAO ON RETURN TO BEIJING

OW131310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Geng Biao, his wife Zhao Lanxiang and his party returned to Beijing by air this afternoon at the end of their visit to the United States and after a short stay in Japan.

Among those greeting them at the airport were Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Wu Xiuquan, and leading members of the P.L.A. General Political Department, the General Logistics Department, the navy and the air force and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also present were Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim in Beijing of the U.S. Embassy J. Stapleton Roy, Defence and Army Attache William S. Gilliland, Air Attache William B. Webb and Naval Attache Samuel W. Monk, and Defence Attache of the Japanese Embassy in Beijing Yasuo Kumamoto.

DENG XIAOPING RECEIVES TEMPLE UNIVERSITY DELEGATION

OW131544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met here today with an American delegation from Temple University in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, led by Dr. Marvin Wachman, president of the university. The vice-premier received the degree of honorary doctor of laws from the university during his visit to the U.S. last year. Temple was one of the first U.S. universities to establish ties with Chinese academic institutions, Vice-Premier Deng noted. As early as 1972, President Wachman supported Temple Professor Man-Chiang Niu in cooperative research in biology with the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

"It was a great honour for me to be conferred with an honorary doctorate by your university," Deng Xiaoping said. "Now we have all become alumni!" Wachman said he hopes academic exchange between Temple University and Chinese institutions will expand. Present at the meeting were Professor and Mrs. Niu, who are now temporarily working in the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and the secretary-general of the academy, Yu Wen.

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DPRK CALLS FOR UNITY OF NONALIGNED COUNTRIES

OW121910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang, June 12 (XINHUA)--The Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea yesterday held a joint meeting under the auspices of President Kim Il-song.

The meeting discussed how to strengthen further the non-aligned movement under the current international situation. It pointed out that the imperialists and dominationists are locked in a fiercer scramble, which has resulted in frequent interference in others' internal affairs and more military involvements there. This complicated and tense situation in the international arena, the meeting added, has found expression in the ranks of the non-aligned movement. Some non-aligned countries have been involved in the rivalry for spheres of influence. The non-aligned movement has failed to achieve unity and is encountering difficulties and undergoing tests, it said.

To strengthen the non-aligned movement, the meeting put forth the following propositions: 1. To hold aloft the banner of non-alignment and independence, be alert against such tendencies as dragging the movement into a certain bloc of powers or inviting foreign forces into the movement, and resolutely fight against the splitting activities of forming new blocs within the movement; 2. To adopt the strategy of unity to deal with the imperialist conspiracies of making splits, sowing discord and contending; 3. To prevent and foil the imperialist plots of aggression and war and fight in defence of world peace and security; 4. To continue to assist the oppressed peoples in their struggle for national liberation and independence; 5. To struggle continuously to break the old international economic order and establish a new one; 6. To convene extraordinary meetings of foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries to analyze and assess the current situation and discuss how to strengthen the unity of the non-aligned movement.

HUA, DENG, OTHERS MOURN OHIRA'S DEATH AT JAPANESE EMBASSY

OW140741 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng and Vice-Premiers Deng Xiaoping, Gu Mu and Ji Pengfei went to the Japanese Embassy here this morning to express condolences on the death of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira. The embassy hall was draped in black. Flanking the crepe-lined portrait of Prime Minister Ohira were wreaths presented by Premier Hua Guofeng, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping, and Deng Yingchao and Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. In the hall also were wreaths from the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Beijing Municipal People's Government.

At about 10:00 a.m., Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping, Gu Mu and Ji Pengfei arrived at the embassy hall and observed silent mourning before the portrait of Prime Minister Ohira. Premier Hua Guofeng, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping and other Chinese leaders shook hands with Japanese Ambassador to China Mr. Kenzo Yoshida and expressed sympathy.

Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping wrote in the visitors' book. Hua Guofeng's inscription was "we deeply mourn Mr. Masayoshi Ohira, a respected friend of the Chinese people. The Chinese people will cherish his memory forever." Deng Xiaoping's inscription was "Mr. Ohira was an outstanding statesman. He made important contributions to the development of relations between China and Japan. We will remember him forever." Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong also extended condolences at the Japanese Embassy this morning.

KYODO CITES FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON TALKS WITH SRV

OW141210 Tokyo KYODO in English 1204 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 14 KYODO--China has no intention of resuming normalization talks with Vietnam to settle the border war that broke out between the two countries early last year, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Saturday. Replying to questions by Western journalists here, the spokesman said that Vietnam was still posing a threat to its neighboring countries--China and Cambodia.

China and Vietnam held 10 rounds of meetings at the vice foreign ministers level in Beijing last year. But they failed to reach any agreement. The Chinese Foreign Ministry proposed to Vietnam last March to resume contacts at an "appropriate" time later this year in Hanoi. The remarks made by the spokesman Saturday, however, apparently indicate a change in the Chinese policy toward the peace talks with Vietnam. As a reason for the change, the spokesman also said that Vietnam showed no sincerity in the past talks. Western observers here say the change in the Chinese policy toward Vietnam stems from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. China holds that the Soviet Union and Vietnam are going together in their expansionist policies, they said.

XINHUA REPORTS SRV ARMED INTRUSIONS INTO YUNNAN

OW141428 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1302 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Kunming, 14 Jun--Armed Vietnamese personnel have repeatedly intruded into our Yunnan border areas, seizing or killing draft cattle, mules and horses and disrupting our spring farming.

According to incomplete statistics from three border area communes in Jinping and Funing counties, since the last winter-spring period armed Vietnamese personnel have robbed 119 draft cattle. Sometimes they fired and shelled us and laid landmines to slaughter our draft animals; sometimes at night they sneaked into cattle pens belonging to our production teams to steal draft cattle; sometimes when our commune members were grazing their animals, armed Vietnamese personnel got into the herds and seized draft cattle, mules and horses; and sometimes at gunpoint they brazenly seized our draft cattle plowing the fields in broad daylight. On 26 March, armed Vietnamese personnel sneaked into the fields of the Zhonghe production team, Miaoba production brigade, Tianpeng communes, Funing County, where they planted landmines, killed two of our draft cattle and wounded another. When our commune members rushed out to rescue it, the Vietnamese intruders fired machineguns to stop our commune members from moving forward and took away three of our draft cattle. Late in the night of 1 April, armed Vietnamese personnel intruded into the cattle pen of the (?Qianmen) production team, Zhongzhai production brigade, Jinping County, and took away all 14 draft cattle. This bandit behavior by Vietnamese personnel has aroused extremely great indignation among our border residents.

CHINA-HONG KONG AIR ROUTE TO OPEN 21 JUNE

OW141342 Beijing XINHUA in English 1301 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA)--Regular scheduled flights will be opened to Hong Kong from Shanghai, Tianjin, Hangzhou and Guangzhou by the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC). Flights from Shanghai to Hong Kong will start on June 21. The 1,354-kilometre flight will take two hours. The CAAC will use Tridents on a six flight a week schedule, and Cathay Pacific, Hong Kong, will use Boeing 707s for two flights a week. Three other airlines will start service in July.

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P R C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
SOUTH ASIA

P 1

TEXT

AFGHAN MUSLIM GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES GAIN MOMENTUM

OW140821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, June 13 (XINHUA)--Afghan Moslem guerrilla activities are gaining momentum daily in their resistance to Soviet occupation troops as the Soviet Union is increasing its strength there for further offensive. Sources of Afghan Moslem organizations told XINHUA here today that fighting between Soviet troops and the Afghan insurgent forces will be intensified as time goes on.

Kabul suburbs are among those places in Afghanistan where the fiercest fighting have been taking place between Soviet troops and Afghan guerrillas. Guerrillas shot down one Soviet helicopter and one MiG bomber in Shakar Dara, about 35 kilometers north of Kabul on June 6. A member of Afghan Moslem organizations maintained that Soviet troops could not completely seal off the mountains in Kabul suburbs to wipe out guerrilla forces. Heavy fightings between Soviet troops and guerrillas also took place in Nangarhar, Paktia, Badakhshan and other provinces. Fierce fighting took place near Dosaraka of Jalalabad on the evening of June 8. They destroyed 4 tanks and 10 government trucks. The road between Kabul and Jalalabad was reported to have been blocked on the following day by the insurgent forces.

In order to reinforce its troops in Badakhshan Province, the Soviet Union sent 400 tanks and armoured cars there from Takhar Province recently. But they were ambushed by Afghan guerrillas on their way and were forced to go back. 18 tanks and armoured cars were destroyed. Some of the soldiers and officers of an Afghan brigade stationed in Bamian Province in central Afghanistan defected to the guerrilla side recently. They killed the governor of that province and their commander. This is the third brigade which has defected to mojahedin. A border battalion along Afghan-Iranian border in Farah Province defected on June 9. The day before, Balkh Province governor was killed by guerrillas in the capital city of Mazar-i-Sarif.

Resistance Leader Interviewed

OW141854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, June 14 (XINHUA)--The unique and best way to solve the Afghan issue is that the Soviet Union withdraws its troops from Afghanistan.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA here this evening, Prof. Sayaf, chairman of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, pointed out that under the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, the Afghan issue cannot be solved. He said the Afghan issue was produced by the Soviet military invasion of his country. He stressed that Soviet troops must pull out before the Afghan issue can be solved politically. With the Soviet withdrawal which serves as a starting point on solving the Afghan problem, the Afghan people will be able to solve all of their internal problems by themselves. He added that at the moment, Soviet troops are intensifying their attacks on Afghan freedom-fighters by using new types of weapons and pouring in a big number of tanks and airplanes. The Afghan freedom-fighters on the other hand are also fighting very bravely and stepping up their resistance though with outdated and simple weapons, he said. "Although we have difficulties, we will not retreat, but fight resolutely to the end," he declared. He denied the reports that the Afghan Muslim organizations would shift their headquarters to Iran. They have no such plan, he said.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

INDIA'S RAO DISCUSSES AFGHANISTAN, SOVIET-INDIAN RELATIONS

OW131526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA)--India does "not approve the presence of foreign troops or bases" in Afghanistan, Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao told parliament yesterday, according to New Delhi reports. He said he had categorically conveyed this stand to Soviet leaders during his talks in Moscow last week.

"We feel that Afghanistan should maintain its sovereign, independent and nonaligned status." Afghanistan should also be free from "external intervention or interference against it", Rao said. He said that the close relationship between India and the Soviet Union, which was most recently reaffirmed, "never required the two countries to take identical foreign policy positions", although their judgment on several matters was often similar. India is engaged at the moment in getting countries immediately concerned with the conflict to agree to a compromise solution to the Afghan problem. However, a Western news agency quoted him as admitting in parliament that India had not made much headway.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS INDIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION HEAD

OW131554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA)--With improvement in Sino-Indian relations, there are bright prospects for trade between the two countries, according to Mr. Santosh Chatterjee, leader of a visiting delegation from the India-China Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In an interview with XINHUA, Mr. Chatterjee, who is vice-president of the chamber, said the group's main object is to foster better understanding between the people and traders of India and China. "India and China should lose no time in developing their friendship and cooperation," he said. "Both our countries abound in natural resources and we may have exchanges in many fields." The Indian delegation arrived in Beijing on June 9 as guests of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and they have held talks with Li Wenxue, vice-president of the host council.

SOUTH ASIAN SCHOLARS ENTERTAINED IN BEIJING

OW121545 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)--South Asian scholars attending a seminar on South Asian studies in Beijing were entertained at a reception by the Chinese People's Association for Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries this evening. The 20 visiting scholars are from Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Wang Bingnan, president of the association, extended a warm welcome to the guest scholars. Speaking of China's long-standing friendly relations and cultural contacts with South Asian countries, he said: "The seminar is not only an academic conference, it is also a friendly meeting of scholars of the seven participating countries."

Mr. Chandra Soysa, director of the Marga Institute of Sri Lanka, a co-sponsor of the seminar, said that, although some of the scholars had visited China before, "This is the first opportunity for everyone of us to attend such a seminar in China." "I believe that this is the beginning of a series of such academic exchanges between China and South Asian countries in the future," he said. "And the friendly relations between Chinese and South Asian scholars will become deeper and deeper." Ji Xianlin, director of the Institute of South Asian Studies and vice-president of Beijing University, Zhao Fusan, secretary-general for academic exchanges with foreign countries at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and other noted Chinese social scientists attended the occasion.

LAST LINE

BARBADOS PRIME MINISTER ADAMS CONTINUES VISIT

Hua, Adams Resume Talks

OW131626 Beijing Xinhua in English 1618 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng and Barbados Prime Minister John M.G.M. Adams continued talks here this afternoon. It was learned that the two sides exchanged views on further strengthening cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy, trade, culture and sports, and on other issues of mutual interest. The leaders agreed that their talks had helped increase mutual understanding and friendship, and were beneficial to the development of relations between the two countries.

Further on Talks

OW131620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng today expressed the conviction that friendly relations between China and Japan would continue to develop. It was reported that, referring to Sino-Japanese relations during his talks with Prime Minister Adams of Barbados, the Chinese premier said: "We were deeply grieved to learn of Prime Minister Ohira's death. Prime Minister Ohira was an outstanding and farsighted statesman who made contributions to the development of China-Japan friendship. The Chinese people will always cherish his memory. We are confident that, no matter who succeeds him as head of the Japanese Government, the friendly relations between China and Japan and between the two peoples will continue to develop." the premier declared.

Cultural Pact Signed

OW131711 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA)--A cultural agreement between the governments of the People's Republic of China and Barbados was signed here this evening by Premier Hua Guofeng and Prime Minister John M.G.M. Adams. The agreement specifies that the two contracting parties should encourage and support exchange and cooperation between departments concerned in the two countries in the fields of culture, education, science and technology, public health, sports, publication and the press, broadcasting, film and television. It shall be valid for five years and can be extended automatically if neither side wants to end it. Among those present at the signing ceremony were Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Muhua and leading members of departments concerned and all members of the Barbados Government delegation.

Adams Gives Return Banquet

OW131709 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA)--Barbados Prime Minister John M.G. Manningham Adams and Mrs. Adams gave a return banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Among the guests were Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng, Vice-Premier Chen Muhua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin, and leading members of other government departments and the Beijing Municipal People's Government, as well as Chinese Ambassador to Barbados Wang Tao.

In his toast, Adams said he was pleased to note that his delegation had in the last few days been able to undertake wide-ranging discussions with the Chinese side on matters of mutual interest. "Our discussions on the world political scene and recent international events in particular convince me of how close our views on these weighty and important matters coincide," he said. "We, like you, are convinced of the need to reduce world tension and to take all steps to secure international peace. With you we raise our voice to the superpowers to do all in their power to preserve the world from a nuclear holocaust. With you too we plead for the quick development of a new international economic order." The Barbados prime minister said the two sides had achieved positive results in the discussions on economic and technical cooperation. The cultural agreement signed today between the two governments "represents the foundation on which we can build an even firmer relationship," he added. Prime Minister Adams also mentioned the importance of carrying out economic and technical cooperation among Third World countries. "I am particularly struck by the spirit of absolute equality and respect for sovereignty which underlies technical cooperation agreements between China and other countries," he stated.

In reply, Premier Hua Guofeng said: "In the past two days, we have had friendly and cordial talks and a sincere exchange of views with Prime Minister Adams on international issues of common concern and on ways of further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. Satisfactory results have been achieved in these talks. We are particularly pleased to note that our two sides share identical views on a broad range of important current international issues. "I am convinced that the prime minister's visit and the results achieved in our discussions will go a long way towards promoting the mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples and the amicable relations between our two countries."

Members of the Barbados Government delegation led by Prime Minister Adams were also present. This morning, Prime Minister and Mrs. Adams visited the Great Wall and a Ming Dynasty tomb in the company of Chinese Vice-Minister of Finance Zhang Ruiqing. In the afternoon, Mrs. Adams called at the Beijing Dance Academy.

Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OW141238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met with Barbados Prime Minister John Adams here today. Prime Minister Adams expressed satisfaction at the talks he and his delegation had had with the Chinese side and what they had seen in Beijing.

Referring to the international situation, Vice-Premier Deng said that the main threat to world peace came from the Soviet Union. "It is in the interests of the Chinese people and the other people of the world that China follows a foreign policy characterized by opposition to hegemonism and defence of world peace," he added.

Present at the meeting were Henry Forde, Barbados minister of external affairs and attorney general; Lloyd B. Brathwaite, minister of agriculture, good and consumer affairs; and other members of the Barbados Government delegation headed by Prime Minister Adams. Also present were Zhang Wenjin, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; Hao Zhongshi, vice-minister of agriculture; Zhou Erfu, vice-minister of culture; and Wang Tao, Chinese ambassador to Barbados. After the meeting, Deng Xiaoping gave a luncheon for Prime Minister and Mrs. Adams as well as the other distinguished guests from Barbados.

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Departs Beijing

OW141232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA)--Prime Minister John Adams and the Barbados Government delegation he is leading left here for Shanghai by special plane this afternoon. The Barbados guests are accompanied on the visit by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin and his wife Zhang Ying.

A send-off ceremony was held at the airport. A military band played the national anthems of Barbados and China. Accompanied by Vice-Premier Chen Muhua, Prime Minister Adams reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Seeing them off at the airport were Wei Yuming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Zhang Ruiqing, vice-minister of finance; Hao Zhongshi, vice-minister of agriculture; and Zhou Erfu, vice-minister of culture. Wang Tao, Chinese ambassador to Barbados, and his wife Wang Xuefeng, also accompanied the Barbados guests to Shanghai. Earlier this morning, Prime Minister Adams and other distinguished guests visited the Summer Palace in the company of Zhang Wenjin.

Arrives in Shanghai

OW141656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Shanghai, June 14 (XINHUA)--The government delegation of Barbados led by Prime Minister John Adams arrived here from Beijing by special plane this afternoon, in the company of Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin. They were greeted at the airport by Han Zheyi, vice-mayor of Shanghai, and Li Peinan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress. Two schoolchildren presented Prime Minister and Mrs. Adams with bouquets. This evening, a banquet was given by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government in honour of the Barbados guests. Vice-Mayor Han Zheyi and Prime Minister Adams proposed toasts.

Tours Shanghai

OW151704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Shanghai, June 15 (XINHUA)--Prime Minister John Adams and the Barbados Government delegation he is leading went sightseeing in Shanghai today. This morning, Prime Minister and Mrs. Adams rode to the Shanghai children's foodstuffs factory where they inspected the workshops processing baby food, sweets and chocolate. Prime Minister Adams told the factory leaders at the end of the visit that he was pleased to have a chance to see such a factory. Then, at the children's palace of the China Welfare Institute, the Barbados guests attended a performance of songs, dances and shadow boxing and watched the children doing painting, embroidery and laboratory experiments. A ten-year-old boy threw off a traditional Chinese painting, "camellia", and presented it to Prime Minister and Mrs. Adams. The guests also visited the Shanghai industrial exhibition and had a cruise on the Huangpu River. Later this evening, Prime Minister Adams and his party were entertained at an acrobatic show.

WANG RENZHONG ATTENDS BEIJING MEETING HONORING PUBLISHERS

OW140940 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1716 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Jun--Delegates who attended a national representatives meeting of advanced collectives and individuals concerned with publishing suggested that book and periodical printing work should continue to increase the output of books and periodicals, improve product quality, shorten printing schedules, reduce costs and consumption, raise the book and periodical printing standards as quickly as possible and make contributions to the four modernizations. The meeting was held by the State Publications Administrative Bureau in Beijing from 7 to 12 June.

The total industrial output value of the country's 189 book and periodical publishing houses in 1979 was 20 percent more than in 1978. In 1979, the rate of quality products and high-quality book and periodical products generally rose; printing schedules were gradually shortened; and consumption of raw and other materials was generally reduced. In 1979, the country published more than 17,000 books with a total of over 4 billion copies, respectively, 14.8 percent and 8 percent more than in 1978.

At the meeting, Wang Renzhong, member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, and Liao Jingdan, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, awarded prizes to 10 Red Flag units, 38 enterprises, 74 collectives and 132 advanced producers on the books and periodicals printing front who had won prizes for advanced work in 1979. Liao Jingdan spoke at the commendation and prize-awarding meeting.

Delegates to the meeting extensively exchanged experiences on tapping potentials, innovation and transformation of existing enterprises and discussed measures and methods for further developing the movement to increase production and practice economy. The meeting adopted a "proposal" to workers and staff members on the books and periodicals printing front throughout the country.

CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE URGES EMPHASIS ON YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

OW141344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has called on its organizations at all levels to mobilize the whole society to be concerned with the healthy growth of the young people. The directive was issued on June 3 in transmitting a report on youth work in Wuhan City submitted by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. The report centered particularly on the construction of 3,108 youth centres in the central China city.

In its directive, the party Central Committee pointed out that the undertaking of beneficial sparetime cultural and physical activities for youth is of great importance in resisting the ideological influence of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes, in promoting the healthy growth of young people and in protecting social stability and realizing socialist modernization.

The party Central Committee said that party organizations at all levels should mobilize the masses to establish youth centres by making use of available conditions and tapping local potentialities. In addition, the government should include such work in the city planning and provide financial and material aid, as well as manpower.

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CPPCC VICE CHAIRMEN, MEMBERS INSPECT BEIJING, OTHER PLACES

OW151840 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1552 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Jun--Several groups of Standing Committee members and members of the CPPCC National Committee recently made inspection tours of Beijing, Tianjin, Sichuan, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan and Guangdong. Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Wang Shoudao and Banahan Erdini Queji Jianzan, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, have been inspecting Beijing since 11 June.

Since 9 June, the CPPCC group visiting Tianjin has visited the Dagang oilfield, the Tianjin petrochemical fiber plant, the Tianjin prison, Nankai University and other units.

Hu Ziang, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, and members of his group inspecting Sichuan have had discussions with the leading members of the Sichuan provincial party committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial economic committee as well as the departments concerned on the expansion of enterprises' self-determination rights.

The CPPCC group inspecting Jiangsu has had discussions in Nanjing with veteran professors and educational workers who have worked in the educational field for many years as well as with the leading members of the Jiangsu provincial chapters of the China Democratic League, the China Association for Promoting Democracy and the Jiu San Society. The inspection group has presented many positive suggestions concerning the system in and teaching materials of various kinds of schools and the way to strengthen the fundamental knowledge courses, teacher training, teaching, scientific research and the division of specialized subjects.

The CPPCC group inspecting Anhui, after hearing reports by provincial departments concerned on Anhui's agricultural production and the implementation of the production responsibilities system, made a special trip to Dangchu, Fengyang and Feixi counties to investigate how the production responsibilities system was implemented there.

While introducing the situation in Hunan to the CPPCC group inspecting Hunan, leading members of the Hunan departments concerned reported that Hunan has fully implemented the rehabilitation policy for 84 percent of the eligible insurgent defectors and solicited their opinions.

The CPPCC group inspecting Guangdong is composed of responsible persons of the CPPCC legislative group and legal scholars and workers. In inspecting Guangzhou, Foshan, Zhaoqing and Shenzhen municipalities and Sihui, Sanhui and Gaoyao counties, they visited the juvenile reformatory, work-study schools, labor reform, labor education and agricultural units and had conversations with the young people there who had violated the law. During discussions with the responsible persons of the public security, procuratorate, judicial, educational and CYL departments and various neighborhoods and factories, they put forward some suggestions on improving the work of redeeming and reforming the young people.

CPPCC'S LI XIANZHOU, OTHERS JOIN DEMOCRATIC PARTIES

OW140800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA)--More than five hundred persons have been admitted into China's eight democratic parties since they began accepting new members at the end of last year.

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Among the 120 new members who recently joined the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, was Li Xianzhou, 86-year-old member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and former deputy commander of the second pacification areas of Jinan of the Kuomintang Army. The Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang comprises mainly of patriots who previously were members of the Kuomintang party and government.

Another new member of the Revolutionary Committee is Kuo Yiqing, widow of Cheng Qian, member of the National Committee of the CPPCC and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and former Hunan provincial governor of the Kuomintang.

Shen Qizhen, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Wu Huanxing, president of the Beijing Tumor Hospital, joined the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party and were later elected leading members of the party's Central Committee.

Noted soprano singer Zhang Quan and tenor singers Li Weibo and Li Guangxi were admitted into the China Association for Promoting Democracy. More than 110 compatriots of Taiwan origin joined the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League.

New members were also admitted to the other democratic parties, which include the China Democratic League, the Jiusan Society, the China Democratic National Construction Association and the China Zhi Gong Dang (Chih Kung Tang, or Party for Public Interests).

The democratic parties in Chongqing, southwest China, are active in the country's modernization drive. The Chongqing branch of the Jiusan Society accepted 24 new members from higher learning institutes and factories, most of whom are professors, lecturers and engineers who have made noticeable achievements in education and scientific research.

All of China's eight democratic parties have participated or cooperated with the Chinese Communist Party in various stages of China's new democratic revolution. These parties are primarily composed of members of the national bourgeoisie, the upper class of urban petty bourgeoisie, intellectuals and patriots in the fields of education, culture, science and technology, medicine, industrial and commercial enterprises, and former officials of the Kuomintang party and government. The democratic parties all draw their members from those sectors of society in which they have close contacts.

Under the new circumstances of striving for the country's modernization drive, the democratic parties have acquired the new character of political unions of socialist workers and patriots who support socialism.

BEIJING ECONOMISTS STRESS ECONOMIC RESULTS 'ABOVE ALL ELSE'

OW142045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1222 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Jun--Some of Beijing's economists recently held a discussion meeting on the question of economic results. They maintained that it is necessary to strive for economic results above all else in all economic work, including such important work as the drawing up of the national economic plan, the readjustment of the economic structure and the reform of the economic system and such relatively less important work as the choice of a certain construction plan and the improvement of an enterprise's administration and management. Their practicability must be determined by whether or not they can produce economic results and whether their economic results are big or small.

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The discussion meeting was jointly sponsored by the Institute of Economics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the editorial department of JINGJI YANJIU [ECONOMIC STUDIES] journal. The meeting mainly discussed the relationship between striving for economic results and realizing the four modernizations, probed into the reasons why our country has suffered poor economic results over a long time and inquired into the question of how economic results can be improved.

The participants analyzed the reasons why our country suffered poor economic results in past years and pointed out: Politically, it is necessary to maintain stability and unity, and economically, it is necessary to readjust the structure, reform the system and work out the essential responsibility measures. In addition, it is necessary to wipe out some ideological obstacles, including the "leftist" ideas of striving for quick results by overrating one's ability and the ideas of natural economy based on self-sufficiency and setting up one's own system. It is particularly noteworthy that the above-mentioned guiding thought ran into a stone wall in the Great Leap Forward in the late 1950's but later continued to appear repeatedly. Therefore, the meeting's participants unanimously maintained that it is necessary to sum up our experiences and lessons well.

While discussing the question of assessing economic results, many people noted that it is necessary to assess the microeconomic results of each enterprise as well as the macroeconomic results of the national economy as a whole. The microeconomic results are the foundation of the macroeconomic results, a point that must not be ignored. To increase the macroeconomic results, it is necessary to attach great importance to the following economic policy decision: Correctly understand and handle the relationships between speed, proportion and economic results; stipulate reasonable accumulation rates, reasonably make investments and offer loans from accumulated funds; and coordinate among specialized departments.

More than 20 economic theorists and workers from the scientific research departments, institutes of higher learning and state organs attended the discussion meeting.

RURAL POPULATION'S PER-CAPITA INCOME, GRAIN CONSUMPTION UP

OW160740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA)--Rural people's communes and their subdivisions earned 11.4 percent more in 1979 following a 12.8 percent increase in 1978, according to a recent national meeting on income distribution in Chinese communes.

Farm production was 12 percent higher last year than in 1978. Income derived from forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery rose 6.9 percent. The amount of grain delivered in taxes and sold to the state, the collective funds used for production or as reserves, as well as the income of individual peasants all increased.

With the increase of production and a substantial rise in the state purchasing prices for farm and sideline produce, the per-capita income of China's rural population derived from the collective economy averaged 83.4 yuan last year, an increase of 9.4 yuan over 1978. In 1978, the per-capita income was 8.9 yuan more than in 1977. In addition, the income derived from peasant household sideline production ranged from 30 to 40 yuan per capita in 1979.

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Food grain consumption of China's rural population last year averaged 232.5 kilogrammes per capita, 11.5 kilogrammes more than in 1978. Most of the food grain was distributed on a per capita basis, while the working peasants also received a portion of grain in accordance with the principle "to each according to his work".

SECOND STATE COMMISSION MEETING ON BAOSHAN IRON-STEEL MILL

OW152200 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] The State Capital Construction Commission called the second coordination meeting on the construction of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex from 10 to 15 June. Approximately 180 persons attended, including Tang Ke, minister of metallurgical industry, Chen Jinhua and Yang Ti, vice mayors of Shanghai, responsible comrades from the ministries, commissions and state bureaus concerned under the State Council, and responsible personnel from the related provincial-level capital construction committees. The second coordination meeting was presided over by Han Guang, vice minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission.

Fairly rapid progress has been made since construction of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex first started about 1 and 1/2 years ago. Since an important policy decision on building the Baoshan Iron and Steel complex was made by the party Central Committee, negotiations with foreign countries have been accelerated, most of the contracts have been signed and all construction projects have been carried out smoothly. All construction sites are now bustling with activity.

By late May 1980, 1.48 billion yuan in investments had been spent each quarter. Cement foundations have already been completed for such heavy equipment as a blast furnace, a hot-blast stove, a major steel rolling machine, and the boiler and the turbine of the powerplant. Construction workers have also completed some 10,000 dun of steel structures for the [words indistinct] of the wharf and other building of the steel mill and powerplant. Meanwhile, several auxiliary projects at the complex have also been completed. A special vocational school for the iron-steel industry and several dormitories for workers have also been built and are being used by the complex. The quality of all finished projects has met state standards, construction techniques have been constantly improved and breakthroughs achieved in certain fields. All construction sites are neat and orderly. The complex is preparing for production.

The comrades attending the meeting unanimously held that since the conclusion of the first coordination meeting, remarkable results have been made in speeding up the construction of both major and supplementary projects. Ye Zhiqiang, vice minister of metallurgical industry, conveyed the important speech delivered by Chairman Hua during his inspection of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex on 2 June and the speech by Vice Premier Gu Mu. All comrades also listened to a report by the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry on construction progress at the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex and on the overall design of the complex and visited various construction sites. A report on building other supplementary projects for the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex, the production of equipment items through cooperation, coal supply and preparations for production. All comrades attending the meeting pledged to do a good job in all fields of work and to work together to finish the construction of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex with still better results.

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NEW SALES NETWORK, COMPANIES ESTABLISHED

Joint Product Sales Network

OW151952 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Wuhan, 14 Jun--China's industrial departments have established the nation's first nationwide product sales network. Since its establishment, the 14-city chemical products joint sales network has played an active role in exchanging information, solving surplus and shortage problems and stimulating economic growth.

The 14 cities in the sales network are Harbin, Shenyang, Luda, Qingdao, Xian, Chongqing, Wuhan, Nanjing, Zhangzhou, Guangzhou, Changchun, Taiyuan, Shashi and Hangzhou.

Since the establishment of the joint sales network, responsible persons of chemical industrial departments and persons in charge of product sales in the 14 cities have held two meetings. The first meeting mainly studied sales problems and problems related to material surpluses and shortages. The second meeting was held recently and mainly concerned trade in daily commodities. A number of economic contracts have already been signed among the 14 cities. Over 70 kinds of materials, valued at over 10 million yuan, have been exchanged. The various cities have mutually commissioned one another to sell over 20 kinds of products and to handle over 300 others.

Electronic Supply Enterprise

OW141801 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1713 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jun--The China Electronic Supply Industrial General Company was founded in Beijing today. This company is the first to be operated, on a trial basis, as an enterprise by our country's electronic industry departments. It is an economic organization that practices independent business accounting and assumes sole responsibility for its profits or losses under the state's unified plan. It is also a management unit that exercises unified leadership over the enterprises under it and organizes them to share the work and to coordinate with one another. It manages in a unified way the supply, production, marketing, personnel and financial matters and the materials of the enterprises and scientific research units under it. It also undertakes economic responsibilities to the state and the units it coordinates. It has legal standing.

This company will, in accordance with the policy of bringing advantages into full play, protecting competition and promoting integration, organize in a planned and systematic way the enterprises directly under the central authorities and the local enterprises to bring into full play their own advantages. It will organize them to develop various forms of integration and to apply the economic method of managing industrial enterprises, by following the principle of coordination among specialized departments, with the aim of speeding up the modernization of China's electronic supply production and technology.

Foreign Railway Service Corporation

OW150749 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA)--The China Railway Foreign Service Corporation has been set up and begun business, according to the Ministry of Railways.

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The corporation undertakes to place commercial advertisements for foreign customers, organizes tourist activities, arranges mobile commodity exhibitions, holds technical discussions with foreign engineers and translates railway data in English, French, German, Japanese and Russian.

A leading member of the corporation said that the corporation invites overseas customers to contact it for advertisements along the railways, in railway stations and carriages or in railway publications and magazines.

The corporation has signed an agreement with the China Scenes Enterprises Company in Hong Kong on organizing 12 groups of compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao who will visit the mainland of China in the next three months. Wang Dequan said that it is now holding discussions with the British Gestetner International, Ltd., on its hiring two luggage vans to bring mobile exhibitions of Britain's printing machinery to Shanghai, Nanjing, Shenyang, Chengdu, Xian and 15 other cities in China.

The corporation now has a branch in Kowloon, which is in the office of the Guangzhou Railway Administration stationed in Kowloon.

FORESTRY MINISTRY REPORTS ON AFFORESTATION GOALS

OW160736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA)--China planted more than 3,330,000 hectares to trees this spring, ten per cent more than in the same 1979 period, according to the Ministry of Forestry. This means that 80 per cent of the 1980 tree-planting target has been fulfilled. Tree planting resumes in the autumn.

China's long-term target is to increase its forest area and timber reserves, conserve water and soil, protect farmland against sandstorms and improve the climate. A spokesman of the Ministry of Forestry said that the main tasks of China's mass afforestation drives are to:

--Set up timber-producing centres with fast-growing trees in several hundred counties in southern China, and this year 666,000 hectares would be planted;

--Establish oil-bearing tree centres in more than two hundred counties in east and central-south China, and plant 133,000 hectares of trees, including tung oil and tea oil trees this year;

--Create a giant tree shelter belt extending for thousands of kilometres from Heilongjiang Province in northeast China to Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in the northwest;

--Establish networks of tree belts on farmland on the north and central China plains; and

--Renew felled areas of state-owned timber stands.

A national meeting was held in Beijing in March that called on people throughout the country to plant trees and cover denuded land with green. A directive jointly issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council that month stipulated that trees are owned by those who plant them and those who fell trees in violation of regulations will be penalized.

LAST LINE

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR BUMPER AUTUMN HARVEST

HK131110 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 May 80 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Go All Out To Win an All-Round Bumper Harvest of Autumn Crops"]

[Text] The vast rural areas in our country are now successively entering a busy summer harvest season. The tasks confronting the agricultural frontline are: While insuring a better summer harvest, we must go all out, spare no effort and make the best use of time to win a bumper harvest of autumn crops.

With the further implementation of the rural economic policies, and particularly the implementation of the spirit of the 5th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the favorable situation in rural areas has continued to develop and the enthusiasm of hundreds of millions of peasants has been further brought into full play. Since last spring, the broad masses of rural cadres and people have made unremitting efforts to combat natural calamities and have made a better job of their tasks of planting spring grain crops. Cotton is being planted better than it was several years ago and the long-standing tendency to neglect industrial crops such as soybeans and peanuts has been considerably changed. The enterprises run by communes and production brigades are continuing to develop amid readjustment. In addition, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery have also been expanded.

However, many problems still exist in agricultural production and we will be shouldering an arduous task during the latter half of this year. Since the last autumn and winter sowing, such natural calamities as drought, frost, low temperatures, unbroken spells of wet weather and so forth have frequently occurred. It is expected that in many areas the summer crop harvest will to some extent decline and that spring sown crops as well as the production of early rice will also be affected. Only by going all out to win an all-round bumper harvest of autumn crops can we insure fulfillment of production quotas for the whole year.

The production and acreage for autumn crops in our country account for two-thirds of the grain production for the whole year. The autumn harvest of such industrial crops as cotton, oil-bearing crops, sugar cane and so forth account for a larger percentage. Under the present conditions whereby the summer harvest of grain and oil-bearing crops will probably decline, it is a matter of profound significance to increase the production of autumn crops in order to insure fulfillment of the whole year's agricultural production quotas, promote the smooth progress of readjusting the national economy and raise the people's living standard. This is a matter that will affect the whole situation. Proceeding from the whole situation, leading cadres at all levels should center their attention on increasing production of the autumn harvest and conscientiously work out a plan for the agricultural work of the latter half of this year.

While organizing autumn productive activities, we must make overall arrangements in order of importance and urgency and exert our efforts in a proper way. We should first of all concentrate our labor power, material resources and financial resources to promote the production of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, sugar crops and so forth. For the past year, various localities have actively and steadily readjusted the inner structures of their agricultural production, restored and developed forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery in accordance with local conditions, given full play to their advantages, promoted their strong points and avoided weak points, in addition to tapping their potential. It is absolutely necessary for them to do so. However, we should realize that the present level of grain production in our country far from meets the demands for developing the national economy and raising the people's living standards. Therefore, swiftly developing grain production is still an important long-term task. On no account should we slacken or weaken our leadership over grain production.

Raising the per-unit yield is the main way to increase agricultural production in our country. To win a bumper harvest of autumn crops this year, our efforts must be exerted in this direction. In the process of readjusting the inner structure of agriculture, the sown acreage of various crops will either be expanded or reduced. Nevertheless, we must make considerable efforts to raise the yield per unit of area. The restoration and expansion of the production of industrial crops will reduce the acreage under grain crops. Raising the per-mu yield of various grain crops is the main direction in which our efforts should be focused in order to increase the production of autumn crops. While properly expanding the acreage under industrial crops such as cotton, peanut and so forth, we should also do our best to increase their per-mu yield. Ours is a country with a vast population and relatively little cultivated land. The expansion of sown acreage is, after all, limited. However, the great potential for raising the per-unit yield can be exploited. In the Yantai area of Shandong Province, the acreage under autumn crops has been reduced. However, because of their efforts to constantly improve production conditions and to raise the levels of scientific farming, the per-mu yield has increased by 200 jin over the past 10 years. In other words, the total output of grain crops has increased from 3.65 billion jin to more than 5.26 billion jin.

To win a bumper harvest of autumn crops, we must vigorously adopt several key measures in line with local conditions. At present, we should particularly grasp the links of early sowing, early field management, careful cultivation and rational close planting and so forth. Owing to low temperatures this spring and the delay in the summer harvest, as well as the slow growing of early rice and autumn crops, we will encounter a number of difficulties in the timely planting of late autumn crops. We should adopt inter-cropping, interplanting and rush-planting and employ the methods of early sowing, early planting, early field management and careful cultivation to insure the early sprouting and fast growth of crops. We should also fully and effectively utilize the congenial temperature and avoid or lessen the harm caused by low temperatures in the later period or early frost. In the past, the output of autumn crops was often reduced because of sparse planting. Therefore, we should employ a method of rational close planting and make the fullest use of our farmland. All these measures are simple and easy. Production can be raised without increasing extraordinary investment.

When autumn crops are growing, we should make unremitting efforts to take precautions against and combat natural calamities. According to forecasts, more calamities will occur during the later half of this year. Therefore, we must heighten our vigilance and take precautionary measures as early as possible. The system of production responsibility in various forms established in many localities has played an immense role in production. To increase the output of autumn crops, we must continue to make use of this system and constantly sum up experiences to perfect it gradually. This is an organizational guarantee for the fulfillment of various measures aimed at increasing production by every person on the farm. At present, the whole country is in the initial field management and preparatory sowing stage for autumn crops. So long as we lose no time in grasping various links of production well, we will surely win a bumper harvest of autumn crops.

RADIO BEIJING OUTLINES IMPORTANCE OF HARVEST DISTRIBUTION

OW131932 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Report on station commentary: "Stabilize Policy and Do a Better Job in Distributing Summer Harvests in Advance"]

[Text] The commentary says: In the rural areas the distribution of summer harvest in advance is a very important policy matter, involving the interests of many factors. Doing an even better job in distributing summer harvests in advance in line with the party's policies is of great significance for arousing enthusiasm among the broad masses of commune members to strive for an all-round bumper harvest in agriculture throughout the year.

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In distributing summer harvests in advance, the most important question is how to implement and stabilize party policies in a down-to-earth manner and to safeguard the dignity of these policies. Following implementation of the two documents on agricultural development adopted by the party Central Committee, various forms of systems of fixed responsibility in production and systems of fixed production quotas have been established by most communes and their subdivisions since last winter and this spring. Many production brigades have also formulated their own reward and penalty measures. All this has created favorable conditions for implementing the distribution policy of "to each according to his work."

In distributing summer harvests in advance, all localities must do a good, earnest job of distribution. Resolute efforts must be made to carry out the previously formulated reward and penalty measures, so long as they conform with the policies laid down by the party. Since some of the previously formulated measures must be revised, they must first be discussed and approved by the majority of commune members at meetings, and then earnestly put into effect.

Only by insuring implementation of the party's policy on income distribution will it be possible for us to be trusted by the masses of people, to give full scope to the productive enthusiasm of the masses and to win a victory in autumn production.

It is also important to correctly handle the relations of three factors--the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. Owing to comparatively serious natural disasters in 1980, the summer harvest conditions are very uneven in each locality. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. The production brigades with higher output and income must try to deliver more surplus grain to the state, put away more grain in reserve for the collective and increase the income of all brigade members. In accordance with the varying degrees of output reduction, the production brigades with lower output should correspondingly reduce delivery quotas, pay attention to keeping certain amounts of seed, fodder and production funds for their own use, and exert utmost efforts to reduce the income and grain ration as little as possible. The communes and brigades with a lower summer output must strive to increase their output this autumn and fulfill the delivery quotas to the state.

Grain distribution methods are different in every locality. It is necessary not to hastily change the methods that have been thoroughly discussed and approved by the commune masses. In making arrangements for the commune members' grain ration, all localities with lower income must pay attention to looking after the welfare of their members. All methods--not matter what--must serve the purpose of arousing the commune members' productive enthusiasm.

In carrying out the distribution of summer harvests in advance, all localities must conscientiously and thoroughly solve the problem of overspending of cash in line with the policies laid down by the party Central Committee. Through the distribution of summer harvests in advance, we must further promote economic analysis, strive to conserve expenditures, lower production costs and create a favorable condition for achieving higher output and income throughout the year.

XINHUA COMMENTATOR CITES IMPORTANCE OF BUILDING INDUSTRY

OW141903 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1237 GMT 13 Jun 80

[XINHUA commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Attach Importance to the Building Construction Industry"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jun--Following the development of our country's socialist modernization cause, the role of the building construction industry has become greater and greater. Whether in building plants, houses, roads, wharves or other things, the building construction industry is indispensable.

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In a definite sense, the development of the building construction industry has a direct bearing on the progress of national construction.

However, for a long time our country's building construction industry has not received the attention it deserves. In actual work, the building construction industry's position has suffered two major declines. One of the declines took place in 1958 when the contract and distribution system [cheng fa bao zhi 2110 4099 0545 0455] that had been carried out effectively for many years was abrogated, canceling the already low lawful profits, disintegrating the productivity of the building construction industry and dealing it a major setback. The other decline occurred during the 10 years of turbulence caused by the Cultural Revolution, in which the administrative organizations and rules and regulations of many enterprises and scientific and designing units were either dissolved or disrupted, turning the building construction industry into a department that handled only the processing of materials and simply provided labor services. Such a condition was far from able to meet the daily increasing needs of the masses of people in their material and cultural life.

To raise the position of the building construction industry, it is imperative to establish the concept that the building construction industry is one of the major pillars of the national economy. The building construction industry is an industrial department whose major products take the form of building houses and other construction works. It can provide material and technical foundations for the development of the various departments in the national economy to expand production. The large numbers of houses and various cultural and welfare installations it builds are intended to gradually satisfy the daily increasing needs of the masses of people in their material and cultural life. The building construction industry not only can accommodate a large labor force but also provide great employment opportunities for the population with the plants, mines and enterprises it builds. The development of the building construction industry can also push forward the development of the construction material, iron and steel, chemical and light industries.

People have long had the wrong impression that the building construction industry is a money-losing industry and one that depends on capital construction investments for its existence. This is a misunderstanding. During the period of the first 5-year plan, the state adopted a low-profit policy for building construction products, under which the prices of these products were based on their budgeted costs plus a lawful profit of 2.5 percent on such costs. But, after 1959, the state canceled the lawful profits of the building construction industry. Thus, the prices of building products reflected only raw material and labor costs. In other words, they included only the actual cost to produce the item and did not reflect the increased value created by the workers. This artificially created the impression that the building construction industry did not increase accumulations for the state and was purely a consumer department. Therefore, to raise the position of the building construction industry, it is essential to make necessary adjustments in the policy to turn the building construction industry not only into a department that produces consumer means but also into an important industrial department that develops production and increases incomes.

To raise the position of the building construction industry, it is necessary to regard it as an industrial department and include it in the national economic plans. The manpower, financial and material resources, production, supply and marketing of the industry should also be included in the overall balance.

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It is necessary to enable the building construction industry to form itself into a consolidated productive force encompassing survey, design, scientific research education, building construction installation, production of building construction products and the manufacture of building construction machinery.

To raise the position of the building construction industry, it is also necessary to give the right of self-decision to building enterprises. It is necessary to positively and steadily reform the administrative system of the building construction industry to turn it into an independent management unit with unified manpower, financial and material resources.

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The questions of what position the building construction industry occupies and what role such an industry plays in the national economy are not only questions involving the building construction industry itself but also questions that have a bearing on the entire national economy. If these questions are properly solved, our country's building construction industry will prosper and develop and will be able to make greater contributions to the realization of the four modernizations and the improvement of the people's livelihood.

COMPARISON TO MEETING CELEBRATING ICBM TESTS SUCCESS

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Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 11 June 1980, p 1, carries an additional paragraph for the article entitled "Hua, Deng, Li Attend Meeting To Celebrate ICBM Tests Success," published in the National Affairs section of the 11 June People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

Please insert the following paragraph after paragraph 3, p L 1 of the above-cited item:

[Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 11 June adds the following:

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Also attending the meeting were Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; Han Hianchu, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee; Li Da, Wang Jianan and Li Zhimin, advisers to the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee; Wang Shoudao, Zhuang Xiquan, Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi and Banchan Erdini Queji Jianzan, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, and more than 8,000 people, including responsible persons of various departments of the CCP Central Committee and state organs, responsible persons of the various PLA headquarters, various arms and services, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense, the Office of National Defense Industry, military academies and colleges and the PLA Beijing units, responsible persons of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the PLA Beijing Garrison, and representatives from various quarters concerned.]

BRIEFS

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OCEANOGRAPHIC SURVEY--With the close cooperation of the East Sea Branch of the State Oceanography Bureau and the scientific survey ship (Shijian), the geophysics laboratory of the No 2 oceanographic research institute recently successfully conducted a 40-day survey of the gravitational and magnetic forces as well as submarine organisms over wide areas of the East Sea and the Huanghai [Yellow Sea]. The whole voyage exceeded 7,100 nautical miles. The data obtained are very important for the development of undersea resources and defense construction. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jun 80 OW]

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ZHANG JINGFU PRESIDES AT ANHUI MEETING ON YOUTH, ORDER

OW131440 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] According to an ANHUI QINGNIAN BAO report, the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee recently held a meeting. Presided over by Comrade Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the provincial party committee, it heard briefings by responsible comrades of the provincial CYL committee and the provincial Public Security Bureau on the education of young people and public order. It discussed the questions of how to further strengthen the education of young people and the work of maintaining public order.

The meeting maintained that since last year, party organizations at various levels in the province have made conscientious efforts to carry out education among young people and to maintain public order. As a result, progress has been recorded in these respects. However, the results are not yet stabilized nor consolidated. At the same time, the development of this work is uneven. Public order is not good in some localities. The main causes are as follows: some localities have failed to make vigorous efforts to firmly carry out this work. Some localities and departments do not dare or are unwilling to concern themselves with this work. Therefore, it is still a very arduous task to step up the education of young people and to do a good job in maintaining public order. This merits our close attention. We must not relax our efforts in the least in carrying out this work.

Judicial and public security organs should step up their efforts to investigate and break cases and deal relentless blows at various criminals. Factories and other enterprises as well as government organizations and schools should strengthen their management and establish and improve their various management systems. Judicial, procuratorial and public security organs, organizations of workers, peasants, youth and women, education and other concerned departments should closely coordinate with one another in stepping up the education of young people, giving them positive guidance and concerning themselves with the maturation of young people.

The meeting stressed: The education of young people should be started at a basic level and carried out practically and effectively. Comrades of workers, peasants, youth, women's and other mass organizations should often go to basic units to carry out their work. Unnecessary large-scale meetings should be avoided. Typical cases should be grasped to prepare public opinion for the education of young people. Advanced persons should be commended. More jobs should be arranged for young people, and more educational opportunities created for them. It is necessary to adopt a variety of methods and to utilize social forces to educate young people to uphold the four fundamental principles and to strengthen their confidence in achieving the four modernizations.

To strengthen leadership over this work, the provincial party committee has decided to set up a leading provincial group for the education of young people. It will be headed by Hu Kaiming, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee.

HUANGPU MILITARY ACADEMY ALUMNI MARK FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW131435 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The alumni of the Huangpu Military Academy in Hangzhou held a meeting on 13 June at the Zhongshan Park to mark the 56th anniversary of the founding of the Huangpu Military Academy on 16 June. The participants happily talked about old events and cherished the memory of Mr Sun Yat-sen. They also talked about their alumni and good friends in Taiwan.

They hoped that the alumni of the Huangpu Military Academy in mainland China and Taiwan would make greater contributions to the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

The Huangpu Military Academy was founded by Mr Sun Yat-sen at Huangpu in Guangdong Province in 1924 when the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party cooperated for the first time. It was a school for training military officers. Comrade Zhou Enlai was director of the Political Department of the academy and Comrades Ye Jianying and Nie Rongzhen were instructors at the academy.

It has been raining during the past several days in Hangzhou. The rain and ripples made in the West Lake were especially beautiful. More than 40 alumni of the Huangpu Military Academy were high in spirits, smiled at and greeted each other. This was the first such gathering in many years.

(Liu Jinzi), vice chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee, spoke first. He recalled the first cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party and the history of the founding of the military academy by Mr Sun Yat-sen. He said: It is hoped that the alumni of the Huangpu Military Academy in Taiwan will unite all forces and urge the Taiwan authorities to make a resolute decision and return to the embrace of the motherland. This is a great cause which will benefit the country and the people and be remembered by future generations. Alumni, let us unite and struggle with concerted efforts for the accomplishment of the great and lofty cause of the reunification of the motherland.

Alumni of the Huangpu Military Academy including (Tao Jingde), (Shi Yusheng), (He Pianrui), (Zhang Yao), (Lu Mongde), (Tao Yimin), (Hu Hali), (Fu Liqian) and (Zhang Daming) also spoke at the meeting. They all showed kind concern for the alumni in Taiwan and hoped that all alumni, despite their age, would make contributions to the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the reunification of the motherland.

The participants adopted a letter to the alumni of the Huangpu Military Academy in Taiwan.

(He Kexi), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and (Hu Zibin), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee and vice chairman of Zhejiang Provincial Committee of the China Democratic League, also spoke at the meeting. On the afternoon of 13 June, the alumni held various literary and sports activities in small groups amid the beautiful scenery of the West Lake.

ZHEJIANG CCP DISCIPLINES MUNICIPAL-LEVEL CADRE

OW131249 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0752 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Hangzhou, 13 Jun--XINHUA reporter Wu Keqiang reports: Ye Ruiyu, deputy secretary of the Wenzhou Municipal CCP Committee in Zhejiang Province, used his position and power to retaliate against party members and cadres who reported problems to a higher party organization. He recently received a serious warning from the party. In October 1978, Zhang Chengfu, a member of the party committee of the Yongzhongzheng commune of Yongqiang District in Wenzhou Municipality; Pan Baolu, chief of the credit association of the same commune; and several others jointly wrote a letter of accusation to the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee against Ye Ruiyu, deputy secretary of the Wenzhou Municipal CCP Committee; Chen Wencong, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal CCP Committee and secretary of the Yongqiang District CCP Committee; Jiang Fangyin, deputy secretary of the party committee of the Yongzhongzheng commune; and several other cadres on the question of employing cadres and other matters.

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They asked Wang Aisheng, a person in charge of production work at the Yongzhongzhen bottle cover plant, to deliver the letter to Comrade Tie Ying because Wang Aisheng was about to take an official trip. Wang Aisheng arrived in Wenzhou Municipality from Yongzhongzhen on the afternoon of 17 October and prepared to take a long distance bus to Hangzhou the next morning.

Upon learning this, Jiang Fangyin immediately reported the matter to Ye Ruiyu through Chen Wencong. On the same evening, Ye Ruiyu, Chen Wencong and Jiang Fangyin rushed into the hotel room where Wang Aisheng was staying, searched for, opened and kept the letter of accusation, and used a special vehicle to forcefully send Wang Aisheng back to Yongzhongzhen that night. Wang Aisheng was detained by the security subdetachment for 7 days and 8 nights and forced to answer all questions. At the same time, Ye Ruiyu and others conducted an "investigation" of all those who had signed the accusation letter, held large and small meetings to criticize and struggle against them and instigated other cadres who were also mentioned in the accusation letter to take part in attacking those who had written the letter.

At the district-wide meetings of cadres who were not on duty, Ye Ruiyu erroneously charged Zhang Chengfu and the others with "the aim of toppling party's leadership" by writing the letter to the provincial CCP Committee. The Yongqiang District CCP Committee made the following decision: Zhang Zhengfu "was to stop work and be exposed and criticized by the masses" and Pan Baolu "was to make confessions while continuing his work."

After this incident occurred, the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and the Wenzhou Prefectural CCP Committee paid great attention to it and repeatedly asked the Wenzhou Municipal CCP Committee to make suggestions on how to handle this case. However, the Wenzhou Municipal CCP Committee delayed its handling in it 6 March report to the provincial CCP Committee, the Wenzhou Municipal CCP Committee still considered the mistakes committed by Ye Ruiyu, Chen Wencong and the others largely a matter of misunderstanding and unintentional, and said they had been resolved after repeated discussions. The report did not recommend any disciplinary action by the party.

The Central Disciplinary Inspection Committee learned of the matter and asked the Zhejiang Provincial Disciplinary Inspection Committee of the provincial CCP Committee to directly investigate and handle this matter and report the outcome to the higher authorities.

Following an investigation, the provincial Disciplinary Inspection Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee wrote a report to the provincial CCP committee. The report pointed out: Comrades Ye Ruiyu, Chen Wencong and the others created a serious case of suppressing democracy and retaliating against other people. They caused the masses to have a very bad impression of the party. Although Ye Ruiyu was repeatedly educated by the party, his self-criticism was still far from deepgoing.

The provincial CCP Committee disseminated the report by the provincial Disciplinary Inspection Committee throughout the province and decided to give Comrade Ye Ruiyu a serious warning as punishment. In its circular, the provincial CCP Committee called on party organizations at various levels in the province and the broad masses of party members, especially leading cadres at various levels, to draw lesson from this case, seriously study the draft revision of the party constitution and the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" in light of the actual situation, give full play to democracy and correctly consider differing opinions.

DUAN JUNYI ATTENDS HENAN ORGANIZATION WORK CONFERENCE

HKL40636 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The Henan Provincial CCP Committee held an organization work conference from 30 May to 7 June. The central agenda of the meeting consisted of implementing the organizational line for the new period stipulated by the Central Committee, initially studying the question of selecting outstanding middle-aged and young cadres and doing a good job of building the leadership groups at all levels to meet the urgent demands of the four modernizations. The conference was held in two stages. The participants in the first stage were first secretaries of prefectural and municipal CCP committees, directors of organization departments of those committees and responsible comrades of provincial organs and party groups of various systems at the provincial level. Attending the second stage were directors of organization departments of prefectural and municipal CCP committees, directors of cadre sections of those committees and responsible comrades of the Organization Department of the CCP Committee of the provincial organs.

Comrade Duan Junyi, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided over and spoke at the conference. Provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee members in Zhengzhou attended the conference. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Qiao Mingfu delivered a summation.

The participants seriously studied and discussed the central instructions on selecting outstanding middle-aged and young cadres and enhanced their understanding. [passage indistinct]

The conference held: Generally speaking, the province has not done well enough in selecting outstanding middle-aged and young cadres. The problem of too many people, too high an average age and too low a cultural level exists everywhere in the leadership groups at all levels in the province. The main reason why the work of selecting middle-aged and young cadres has not progressed rapidly is that we lack a correct understanding of what kind of cadres we need for building the four modernizations and our thinking lags way behind the situation. On the question of the criteria for selecting cadres, we have not yet shaken off the bindings of old conventions. For instance, promoting people according to seniority and age, the idea that cadres can only come from among the workers and peasants, emphasis on a person's background and prejudice against intellectuals. Unless we rapidly overcome these ideological obstacles, the organizational line will be unable to insure the advance of the political line. Hence, the first issue is to further emancipate our minds and enhance understanding.

Looking at party history, we find that every time there is a major change in the tasks of revolution, the cadre structure has to undergo a corresponding change. The focus of party work has now been shifted to building the four modernizations, and there must be a new change in our cadre structure. In accordance with the three demands on leading cadres put forward by Comrade Ye Jianying, we must boldly select and promote to leadership posts at all levels outstanding middle-aged and young cadres who have a correct political and ideological line, possess cultural and scientific knowledge and organizational leadership ability, are in the prime of life and have development prospects. We must conduct propaganda and education among the cadres and masses so that the whole party and the masses will all be concerned for this major affair and will all understand that new viewpoints and criteria should be applied to select the cadres needed for building the four modernizations.

In selecting talented people we must expand the (area of selection). We must pay particular attention to making selections from among cadres who graduated from universities, secondary technical schools and senior middle schools in the 1950's and 1960's before the Great Cultural Revolution or from those who possess equivalent cultural levels, including both party and nonparty members. Most of these cadres are aged around 40. They are a backbone force on all fronts. Many of them possess organizational leadership ability and specialized knowledge. [words indistinct]

Cadres below 45 years old account for about 54 percent of the total number of cadres in the province. Henan has trained 280,000 university and secondary technical graduates since liberation, of whom 150,000 graduated before the Great Cultural Revolution. This fully shows that there is a firm foundation for selecting outstanding middle-aged and young cadres. Most of these intellectual cadres have been assigned to science, education, public health, factories, mines and other units. Our vision has always been fixed on the [word indistinct] of party and government cadres, and we have lacked understanding of these intellectual cadres. Hence, we must carry out an all-round (?survey) of cadres with specialized knowledge [words indistinct] and boldly select and promote them. [passage indistinct]

It is necessary to do well in readjusting the leadership groups at all levels. There are three tasks in this work. Apart from selecting and promoting outstanding middle-aged and young cadres, it is also necessary to make suitable arrangements for large numbers of old and infirm comrades who have made contributions to the party and people and to correctly solve the problem of unsuitability for work. Old cadres are the precious treasure of the party and state. Due to age and infirmity, some old comrades cannot undertake arduous work. To allow them to withdraw to the second or third line or to retire so that they can enjoy comfort in their old age and do still better at devising schemes for building the four modernizations constitutes the party's greatest concern and love for them. In accordance with the relevant regulations of the central authorities and the provincial CCP Committee, we must fully respect these comrades politically and fully care for their daily life.

We must make proper readjustments for cadres whom 3 years of testing have shown to be unsuitable for their present posts. These cadres include two categories: 1) those who were deeply poisoned by Lin Biao and the gang of four and who still refuse to mend their ways; 2) those without problems in political and ideological line or in morals, but who are too weak for their present posts. We must carry out readjustments according to individual cases and assign them to suitable work posts.

It is necessary to further improve party work style and discipline. Since the gang of four were smashed, and especially since the third plenary session, there has been a great turn for the better in our party work style. However, to further improve party work style and discipline remains a major affair for the next 2 years. During these 2 years, it is necessary to get a good grasp of the following cardinal links:

1. Do a good job of rehabilitating the victims of miscarriages of justice.
2. Correctly handle cadres who have made mistakes. In accordance with the spirit of the central documents, we must distinguish between those who made mistakes through following the upper levels or the principal leaders on the one hand, and those who took part in conspiratorial activities for usurping party and state power on the other. So far as the great majority of comrades who made mistakes are concerned, we must give them the opportunity to correct their mistakes and continue to work for the party.

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3. We must basically overcome those unhealthy trends to which the masses take the greatest exception, such as making use of powers to do all kinds of evil things, erecting mountain strongholds, pursuing factionalism, displaying individualism, regarding blood relationships as more important than revolutionary relationships, going in by the back door and acting in an extremely irresponsible way in work.

4. We must carry out rotational training for party members by groups and stages, with the revised draft of the party constitution and the "guiding principles on inner-party political life" as the main contents. We must strive to further revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style to greatly enhance our party's prestige.

The conference also made arrangements for convening municipal and county party congresses this year and next. The conference demanded that the province bring democracy into full play and elect strong and capable leadership groups which enjoy prestige and which satisfy and are supported by the great majority of party members. The conference also demanded the serious improvement of leadership and work methods to suit the new situation of building the four modernizations.

GUANGZHOU PLA HOLDS MILITIA ANTICHEMICAL WARFARE MEETING

HK140731 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] From 8 to 12 June, the Guangzhou PLA units held an on-the-spot meeting in Changsha on training militia antichemical warfare detachments. Comrades who took part in this meeting watched comprehensive training in the use of modern protective equipment conducted by the Changsha municipal militia antichemical warfare detachments. They studied the question of how to organize training for urban militia antichemical warfare detachments and exchanged experiences in this respect.

The meeting put forward the following demands on the building of militia antichemical warfare detachments: Readjust the structure in line with changes in the system of production management and incessantly step up organizational building; assign proper time to strengthen specialized training and constantly enhance protective capability against chemical warfare; properly look after all equipment and persist in conducting training industriously and thriftily; party committees at all levels and departments concerned must effectively strengthen leadership and carry the building of militia antichemical warfare detachments to a new and higher level.

During the meeting, responsible persons of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial military district and the Changsha Municipal CCP Committee visited the participants.

WUHAN PLA COMMANDER ATTENDS SERVICE FOR DEPUTY COMMISSAR

OW141040 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Wuhan, 13 Jun--Chen Fahong, deputy political commissar of the Wuhan PLA units, died of illness on 2 June at the age of 64. A memorial service was held in Wuhan on 11 June for Comrade Chen Fahong. Presenting wreaths were Xu Xiangqian, Geng Biao, Wei Guoqing, Yang Dezhi and Wang Ping and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, various PLA headquarters' units, the party committee of the Wuhan PLA units, the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, the Henan Provincial CCP Committee and people's government, the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and people's government, the Huoqiu County CCP Committee and the county's Revolutionary Committee.

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Attending the memorial service were more than 800 people, including Commander Zhang Caiqian and Political Commissar Yan Zheng of the Wuhan PLA units; Governor Han Ningfu and Vice Governor Huang Zhizhen of Hubei; and the representatives of cadres and fighters from Huoqui County.

The memorial service was presided over by Zhang Caiqian. Yan Zheng delivered a memorial speech.

The memorial speech said: Comrade Chen Fahong was born in Huoqui County, Anhui Province, in a family of farm laborers. He joined the Chinese Communist Youth League in January 1930 and participated in the Chinese worker-peasant Red Army in March of that same year. As a member of the CYL, he joined the CCP in October that year. He was a squad leader, platoon leader, political instructor, regimental political commissar, chief of security of the army Political Department, division political commissar, army political commissar, second political commissar of the 2d Artillery, political commissar of the Kunming PLA units, and held other positions.

The memorial speech said: Comrade Chen Fahong was an outstanding member of our party and a fine commander of our army. He participated in the revolution when he was only 14 years old. He fought bravely, took command in a resolute manner, and displayed an indomitable work style in the years of war. He carried out political work in the armed forces over a protracted period of time, accumulated rich experiences in doing political work and contributed to the revolutionization and modernization of the armed forces. He was loyal to the party, the people and the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. He resolutely supported the line, policies and principles laid down since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, took the lead in bringing into full play the party's fine traditions and work style, adhered to principles, strictly observed party discipline, remained humble and prudent, maintained close ties with the masses, displayed a hard working and plain living work style, worked hard without complaint and dedicated his entire life to the Chinese people's cause of liberation and to the great cause of communism.

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GUIZHOU MEETING CALLS FOR IMPROVED WORK IN GUIYANG

HK140721 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee has demanded that the Guiyang Municipal CCP Committee concentrate efforts on doing a good job of our tasks in the second half of this year: 1) get a good grasp of market supplies, especially of vegetables; 2) bring about a notable turn for the better in law and order; 3) insure a great improvement in environmental sanitation; 4) the problem of indiscriminate price hikes must be straightened out.

The provincial CCP Committee held a Standing Committee meeting on 6 and 7 June which listened to a work report of the Guiyang Municipal CCP Committee and discussed current work in the municipality. The meeting held: work has made varying degrees of progress in Guiyang Municipality in the past 2 or 3 years. In particular, achievements have been scored in work and the situation of production has been good in the first 5 months of this year. However, there must be a change in the current work focus in the municipality. The municipal CCP Committee should concentrate leadership efforts, manpower, material, and finances to solve the problems of most concern to the masses, problems on which their demands are most urgent. The meeting therefore put forward the demand to grasp the four tasks mentioned above.

A responsible comrade of the provincial CCP Committee pointed out at the meeting: To make a success of these four tasks and gain results that satisfy the masses, the responsible work personnel of the districts and neighborhoods in Guiyang must revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style and be concerned for the masses' woes. They must go to the markets and shops, visit the bus stops, walk through the streets and alleys, and go deep among the masses to investigate, study and solve specific problems in a thoroughgoing way and do some good deeds for the masses.

OLD CADRES IN GUIZHOU GIVE UP LEADERSHIP POSTS

HK150641 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpts] According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, in the past 3 years some 1,600 old revolutionary cadres in Guizhou leadership groups at all levels have actively responded to the party's call and voluntarily given up their posts to go into retirement or act as advisers. They have based this action on their desire to benefit the party's cause and cultivate successors. These old cadres joined the revolution during the periods of the Great Revolution, the Red Army, the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war. They have made major contributions to the party's cause.

The party organizations at all levels have adopted active measures and done a lot of work to insure that these cadres can fully play an active role as well as pass the twilight of their lives in serenity. They pass the documents to them that they should see and ask them to come to the meetings that they should attend. They let them work to the best of their ability, patiently listen to and solicit their suggestions, care for their daily life and solve their difficulties to the extent possible on matters such as food, housing and transport.

At present many old cadres who are still working are constantly applying to their party organizations to retire or act as advisers.

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TAN QILONG ON APPLYING XIZANG'S MINORITY WORK TO SICHUAN

OW142001 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1229 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Chengdu, 14 Jun--A conference on the work of the three autonomous prefectures of Garze (Tibetan), Aba (Tibetan) and Liangshan (Yi) was held in Chengdu Municipality by the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee from 6 to 12 June. It studied a circular on "The Minutes of a Discussion Meeting on Works in Xizang" circulated by the CCP Central Committee and the speeches made by Comrades Hu Yaobang and Wan Li while they were inspecting Xizang. All participants unanimously held that the basic guidelines of the party Central Committee's circular and the speeches by the leading comrades of the party Central Committee also conform to the situation in Sichuan's national minority areas and that earnest efforts should be made to implement these guidelines in close connection with actual conditions.

A speech on how to improve the work in these three autonomous prefectures was delivered at the work conference by Lu Dadong, secretary of the Standing Committee of the Sichuan Provincial Party Committee, who recently conducted a tour of investigation and study in the Garze, Aba and Liangshan autonomous prefectures.

First Secretary Tan Qilong of the provincial party committee presided over the conference and spoke to all participants. He pointed out: In accordance with the guidelines of the instructions issued by the party Central Committee, necessary steps must be taken from now on to provide sufficient decision-making power to the three autonomous prefectures under the party's unified leadership. It is necessary to allow the three autonomous prefectures to implement their own flexible policies on economic work which are suitable to the local conditions. All provincial-level decisions which do not conform to the actual conditions of these three autonomous prefectures will not be carried out or will be carried out after revision. Other decisions harmful to production development will not be carried out. Acting in accordance with the stipulations of the constitution as well as with their own characteristics, the administrative organs of the national autonomous areas are allowed to formulate their own specific rules and regulations and to carry them out after submitting them to the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress for approval in order to protect the rights of national autonomy and the particular interests of national minorities.

Tan Qilong emphatically pointed out: Strenuous efforts must be made to tap the potential of these three autonomous prefectures so as to change the state of poverty as quickly as possible. He agreed with the three prefectures' excellent conditions as analyzed by Lu Dadong; the conditions are favorable for developing both forestry and animal husbandry; there are abundant water and mineral resources; and there are also all kinds of rare medicinal herbs and native and special products. He said: The three prefectures and Xizang are not completely identical because the prefectures' conditions are slightly better than Xizang. However, most localities of the three prefectures are poor. Therefore, the viewpoint is unanimous as far as our efforts to change the state of poverty are concerned. He added: The masses of people of these three prefectures could become prosperous before many interior areas prosper, provided the policies are correct. He called for greater efforts to adopt all policies in the spirit of relax, relax and again relax, to continue emancipating minds, to thoroughly eliminate the influence of the ultraleft line, to implement the policy of rehabilitation and to greatly reduce the burdens of the masses.

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Tan Qilong said: Education on policies toward nationalities must be constantly conducted among the leading organs at all levels and the people of all nationalities. Stress must be put on opposing Han chauvinism and preventing regional nationalism. He said: Our people of Tibetan, Yi and Han nationalities are as close to each other as flesh and bone and as dear to each other as members of one family. We must unite as one and advance together in the course of achieving the four modernizations. We must also prevent the interference from "left" and right deviation and unceasingly strengthen the unity among all fraternal nationalities.

Tan Qilong said: To better implement the guidelines of the circular on the "Minutes of a Discussion Meeting on Works in Xizang" circulated by the party Central Committee, carry out the various policies on minority national areas, further strengthen the unity among all nationalities and speedup the economic and cultural construction of the three autonomous prefectures, it is necessary to strengthen and improve in a down-to-earth manner our leadership over the work on national minorities. This must begin with our provincial party committee. Some of the major questions concerning the national minority areas should be included in the agenda of the provincial party committee so that they can be discussed and decisions can be made without delay. The leading comrades of the provincial party committee must try to frequently visit the three prefectures from now on and conduct investigations and studies to understand the situation and do their best to help them solve some of their concrete problems. Tan Qilong said that he himself plans to visit the three prefectures this year.

He concluded by saying that some minority nationalities reside or are scattered in Leshan, Dukou and other prefectures and cities. All of these localities must conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the related instructions issued by the party Central Committee and the speeches delivered by the leading comrades of the party Central Committee. They must do a better job in the work on minority nationalities in their own localities in accordance with the guidelines of the conference on the work of Sichuan's three autonomous prefectures.

SICHUAN'S TAN QILONG MEETS CPPCC INSPECTION GROUP

HK140311 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Summary] A national CPPCC group headed by Hu Ziang has come to Sichuan to find out the progress of expanding enterprise self-management rights in the province. On 3 June the group was met by provincial leaders including Tan Qilong, Lu Dadong, Du Xinyuan, Yang Chao, Ren Baige, Zhang Lixing, Xiang Xiushu, Tong Shaosheng, Peng Dixian and Liu Yunbo. In recent days responsible comrades of the provincial economics committee and the people's government's finance and trade office have introduced the current situation to the group.

TAN QILONG MEETS VISITING XIZANG PATRIOTIC FIGURES

HK140308 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Summary] A group of Xizang patriotic figures is currently paying an inspection visit to Sichuan. This is the first such group to visit China proper since the gang of four were smashed. They arrived in Chengdu by plane on 10 June. Tan Qilong, Du Xinyuan, Yang Chao, Ren Baige, Zhang Lixing and Xiong Yuzhong, responsible comrades of the province and municipality, met the group on the evening of 10 and 11 June.

Comrade Tan Qilong said to them: "The central authorities are very concerned for the people of Xizang and have recently issued special instructions and despatched leading central comrades to Xizang. I believe that the situation in Xizang will get better and better."

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The leader of the delegation, Cuike Dunzhu Cairen, said: "The people of Xizang are profoundly grateful for the concern of the central authorities. The situation has recently been very good. The peasants and herdsmen are in very high spirits. There are great prospects for building a new Xizang. Sichuan is a fraternal province of Xizang and has provided us with very great assistance in the past. The Xizang people will never forget this. On this occasion, we want to take your good experiences back with us so as to speed up construction in Xizang."

While in Chengdu the group listened to reports on the economic situation in Sichuan and inspected industrial and agricultural production and national defense factories. "During their visit they pledged to make new contributions to safeguarding the unity of the motherland, opposing splits and building a new Xizang."

KUNMING PLA LEADERS PROMOTE GOOD WORK STYLE

HK150327 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Leading cadres at and above the army level in the Kunming PLA units have carried forward the party's fine traditions, refrained from acting as privileged party members, spontaneously persisted in taking part in party organizational life and deepened their affections for the mass of party members. After the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the Kunming PLA units launched extensive activities aimed at making people qualified party members. The party committees of the various units stressed that in this activity it was necessary to start with the leading cadres. The leading cadres at and above the army level throughout the Kunming PLA units have enthusiastically responded to the call of the party committees and regarded participation in a party branch or group and strict adherence to organizational life as a basic condition for turning themselves into qualified party members.

Liu Zhijian, first political commissar of the Kunming units, has participated in the organizational life of party branches and groups. At one party branch meeting, some comrades [words indistinct] he said, I hope you will treat me as an ordinary party member, criticize me and help me overcome shortcomings.

By taking part in party organizational life and setting strict demands on themselves, the leading cadres have tempered their concept of party spirit. On one occasion, the secretary of Deputy Political Commissar Li Kezhong [passage indistinct]. Political Commissar Hu Ronggui regularly takes part in organizational life at a certain (?regiment) stationed near Kunming.

By taking part in organizational life, the leading cadres at and above the army level [words indistinct] can unreservedly report on their work and thinking to the party branches and groups. Deputy Political Commissar Shi Jingban together with (Chen Jiashu), commander of a certain army, went down to the basic levels to report on their thinking and work to a party group. [passage indistinct]

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LIN HUIJIA ADDRESSES BEIJING RALLY ON PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUES

OW141910 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1652 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jun--The Chongwen District Revolutionary Committee in Beijing and the Beijing No 2 Municipal Commercial Bureau have adopted stern measures against the Chongwen meat products factory under the administration of the Beijing No 2 Municipal Commercial Bureau for selling contaminated meat products and causing the food poisoning of 39 people. The factory was ordered to stop operation for 3 days to improve sanitation and strengthen the factory's leading body. Secretaries of the party branch of the factory and the factory's director and deputy director will forfeit 20 percent of their monthly wages. Administrative disciplinary actions have been taken against the leading comrades who were primarily responsible for this incident. Those who shared responsibility were instructed to forfeit a 1 month bonus.

This decision on handling the incident was announced at a rally of 10,000 people in Beijing this afternoon by Beijing's Vice Mayor Bai Jiefu. The rally was aimed at implementing the four-point proposal made by the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and further developing the patriotic public health campaign throughout the city.

On 20 May the Chongwen meat products factory in Beijing Municipality, in violation of the regulation formulated by the unit at the higher level on banning the processing and selling of boneless meat from May to October, sold more than 250 jin of such meat to two restaurants. Beside retailing such meat, the two restaurants also sold some to several meal catering units, causing the food poisoning of 39 workers. Although the workers recovered after receiving emergency treatment, this incident created an extremely bad influence. After a careful check, the Chongwen quarantine station found that the major cause of the incident was that more than 20 jin of seriously contaminated chopped meat was mixed with the boneless meat. The chopped meat became contaminated because it was put in storage for more than the specified time.

The Chongwen meat products factory has always neglected food sanitation. From 1966 to 1979 it had five cases of food poisoning as a result of selling contaminated and spoiled meat, with the number of victims reaching more than 230. This incident was the sixth. After this incident, the leadership admitted its mistakes in work while adopting a fairly good attitude. The factory's leading comrades immediately recalled all the remaining meat and made up the losses. They separately visited the victimized units, examined their errors, called on the patients and conscientiously improved sanitation in the factory on the basis of the decision made by the district revolutionary committee and the municipal No 2 Municipal Commercial Bureau.

At the rally, Lin Huijia, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and mayor of Beijing, and Public Health Deputy Minister Yang Shoushan delivered speeches. Lin Huijia said: To carry out the patriotic public health campaign in the capital well is an important component of the efforts to implement the four-point proposal of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee. The leadership at all levels must strengthen its propaganda and education work among the masses. All units must set up the regulations, system and guidelines related to the patriotic public health campaign according to one's own situation and regard the implementation of these regulations, system and guidelines as a yardstick for examining, evaluating and rewarding or taking disciplinary action against the workers. Vice Mayor Bao Jiefu delivered a mobilization report at the rally.

BEIJING RIBAO CALLS FOR ACTION AGAINST YOUNG DELINQUENTS

OW131715 Hong Kong AFP in English 1527 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (AFP)--A crackdown on the "black sheep" of the Chinese capital including young delinquents with "long hair and beards" began here today as the Beijing DAILY called on the population to help the police maintain order. The Beijing DAILY, beginning a series of articles and readers' letters on the topic first published two contributions from readers who lashed out strongly at local residents and policemen who "folded their arms" when confronted with the misdeeds of the youths and layabouts in the capital. It described a scuffle which broke out in a restaurant during which a [words indistinct] was molested when he was [words indistinct] to try to stop young troublemakers from pushing the other customers. When he reported them to the local police station a policeman told him he should learn to mind his own business.

The other reader complained that he had seen "six or seven young people with long hair, beards and sunglasses" and one wearing a "(?printed) yellow shirt" push in front of all the other customers in a shop queue. No one moved to stop them.

"Beijing is the capital of the country. Can it be that we can do nothing about these black sheep," the reader asked in conclusion.

STATISTICS SHOW MORE PEOPLE WORKING IN BEIJING

OW131512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA)--Beijing now has 3.08 million people working, 62.3 per cent of the urban population, the municipal statistical bureau announced today. Last year, the number of employed people accounted for 60 per cent of the population. In 1949, when Beijing was liberated, only 26 per cent of its 1.65 million urban residents had jobs.

Beijing created more than 263,000 new jobs last year, the biggest annual increase since 1959.

Factory and building trades workers today number 1.6 million, making up more than half the city's working population. The Chinese capital now has 243,000 old-age pensioners, or five per cent of the city's population. Most households have both husband and wife employed. However, there are 188,000 people, or 3.8 per cent of the population, who do not work outside their homes, most being elderly housewives, other old people or the disabled.

About 50,000 middle school graduates are waiting for jobs, accounting for slightly more than one per cent of the city's population. More job opportunities will be provided by the light, electronic, precision instruments and other industries, food-processing industries, education and scientific establishments, handicrafts, medical services, afforestation departments as well as by the growing collectively-owned enterprises as Beijing becomes a modern city with a high cultural, scientific and educational level.

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The statistical bureau said that Beijing had provided jobs to almost everyone with the ability to work back in the late fifties and the first half of the sixties. But normal channels for job assignment were interrupted by sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four during the Cultural Revolution. Many young school graduates could not get jobs suited to their abilities. In the three years since the downfall of the gang, more than half a million jobless, most of them young people, became employed in Beijing.

Analysing some of the changes brought to the Chinese capital by the increased employment over the years, the bureau pointed out that a greater number of people than ever before are now working in factories, mines, schools, colleges and research institutes in Beijing.

With the growth of education, there are now 1.09 million students and pupils in Beijing's colleges and various types of schools, accounting for 22 per cent of the urban population. Pre-school-age children make up another six per cent. Ninety nine per cent of the school-age children are at school.

Back in 1949, the unemployed numbered 230,000. Thousands of beggars roamed the streets. Only 56 per cent of the school-age children were enrolled.

NEI MONGGOL SUFFERS RARE, DESTRUCTIVE APRIL SNOWSTORM

OW140803 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Huhhot, June 14 (XINHUA)--Intensive rescue work has minimized losses caused by a rare April snowstorm in North China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous region. The storm hit the Xilin Gol grasslands in northeastern Inner Mongolia, starting on April 16. The 60-hour-long blizzard uprooted herdsmen's yurts and scattered their livestock. Many herdsmen lost their way as means of transportation and communication were cut off. The snow fell to a depth of three metres in places.

Immediately after the storm, local party and government officials, People's Liberation Army men and residents set off to rescue lost herdsmen and animals. Medicine and fodder were rushed to the worst-hit places by truck and tractor.

Timely medical treatment saved all but two herdsmen. Also rescued were 100,000 cattle, horses, sheep and camels, many of which had been buried deep in snow.

The area is expecting a five per cent rise in livestock numbers this year overlast, although 24,000 perished in the disaster.

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LIAONING'S LI HUANG REPORTS ON ROLE OF INTELLECTUALS

SK141121 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Comrade Li Huang, on behalf of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, delivered a report at the provincial work conference on intellectuals convened by the provincial CCP Committee. The report dwelt on four questions, two of which were carried in today's LIAONING RIBAO.

The first question discussed in Comrade Li Huang's report is that it is necessary to fully understand that the majority of intellectuals are themselves part of the working class. The report states: We must fully understand that in carrying out the four modernizations it is necessary to rely on the common efforts of the workers, peasants and intellectuals. Looking at it from the point of view of the practical situation of our work, we know that work will be well done and construction programs will be greatly developed if we properly solve the questions concerning intellectuals, genuinely understand that they are themselves part of the working class, rely on them, trust them and support them in carrying out all work. Otherwise, work will be carried out badly and construction programs will be hindered.

More than 30 years have passed since the founding of the People's Republic. Most of the veteran intellectuals who came from the old society have--through the party's long-term education and professional practices and through the study of Marxism and Leninism and the test of political struggles--become proletarian intellectuals. In fact, many of them have been gloriously admitted into the Communist Party and turned out to be our leading and professional backbone cadres on various fronts. Over the past 30 years or so since the PRC's founding, a great change has taken place in the composition of the intellectual contingents of our country. Among the present 25 million intellectuals in our country, we have trained more than 90 percent ourselves since liberation. About 80 percent of these intellectuals of the new generation are children of the working people.

This is also true in our province. They not only are a main body of the intellectual contingent of the working class but also a backbone force of our country's various construction programs. In 1956, in accordance with the fundamental change in the contingents of intellectuals, the central authorities issued directives on the question of intellectuals. In his report on the question of intellectuals, Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out that the majority of intellectuals had already become part of the working class. However, it is a pity that this Marxist principle has not been consistently implemented.

The second question discussed in Comrade Li Huang's report is that it is necessary to bring into full play the intellectuals' important role in achieving the four modernizations. The report states: We all know that the situation in carrying out the four modernizations is pressing. As we have learned from experience, our greatest difficulty in carrying out the four modernizations is not the lack of first-class technology and equipment, but a lack of competent persons who can master modern science and technology and who can organize modern, large-scale production.

The present state of cadre contingents still does not meet the demands of objective realities. On the one hand, although we have a great number of cadres we still lack those who have professional knowledge and capabilities. On the other hand, many localities and units are not good at selecting and using talented persons. In addition, there is a small number of intellectuals. Moreover, their role has not been brought into play and many talented persons have not been put to good use. In addition, to continuously foster new talented persons in colleges, universities and vocational schools, the best way to solve this question is to let our province's more than 600,000 intellectuals bring their role into full play and to enable them to score more achievements and make greater contributions to socialism.

DATE

I. 16 Jun 80

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PRC

NORTHEAST REGION

TEXT

In his report, Comrade Li Huang said: In order to give full rein to the role of intellectuals, the party committees at all levels must now do a good job in the following work:

1. We must conscientiously select outstanding intellectuals who have professional knowledge and capabilities, who have experience in organizational and leading work and who are fully apprised of party policies to take charge of leading posts at all levels.
2. We must be good at identifying talented persons.
3. We must give full rein to the professional skills of intellectuals and let them bring their functions, responsibilities and powers into play at their own work posts.

REN ZHONGYI TALKS ON YOUTHS' PROBLEMS, INTERESTS

OW140321 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA)--"Remember your own youth!" advised Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Communist Party, in a recent talk with Youth League cadres of northeast China's Liaoning Province.

The interests and problems of young people--love, marriage, choice of job and entertainment--should be the concern of Youth League work. Socialist education should be improved and strengthened to guide young people into fruitful activities.

The talks were carried in the June issue of LIAONING YOUTH.

Among his main points were:

--China's young people thirst for more knowledge and want to know more about the world. They enjoy recreation and sports activities. Wherever there are young people, there should be work, study and relaxation.

--While there should be revolutionary music to encourage young people in striving for modernisation, they should also be provided with lyrical songs, folk tunes and minority music. Cultural-deprived people will not have the breadth of mind to make good communists. Unhealthy influences have to be countered by healthy, appealing culture.

--Modern China's young people need to know more about foreign cultures. Both good and bad films are made everywhere, so discretion can be exercised in making choices. Even if a film contains some negative elements, young people should be allowed to see it; otherwise, they cannot discriminate and on their own reject negative things. Good literary and art criticism will help them develop good taste.

--By and large, the young people are serious and hard-working and have goals. But there are others, and there are also problems. Marxist education should be strengthened to help all young people.

LAST LINE

DATE

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

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TEXT

XINJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

OW141100 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1620 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The fifth session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Xinjiang Autonomous Regional People's Congress concluded on the morning of 13 June. During the 8-day session, the Standing Committee members of various nationalities, as well as comrades who attended the session as observers, conscientiously studied and discussed the circular issued by the CCP Central Committee relaying the summary of a panel discussion on work in Xizang. They unanimously held: The CCP Central Committee's circular is a programmatic document on work in minority nationality regions. Its basic guidelines are applicable to Xinjiang's actual conditions and are of important guiding significance to work in our region, and we must conscientiously implement it.

Comrades attending the session highly evaluated the great achievements in the region's agricultural, animal husbandry, industrial and communications, finance and trade, cultural and educational, public health and scientific and technical fronts under the guidance of the party's policy toward nationalities. They also broached certain problems existing in implementing the policy on nationalities as well as in other fields. They warmly offered many constructive opinions and suggestions concerning implementation of the guidelines of the CCP Central Committee's circular, such as strengthening reeducation in the party's policy toward nationalities, fully exercising the rights pertaining to regional autonomy of minority nationalities, doing a good job in economic construction by proceeding from reality, vigorously training and employing cadres of minority nationalities, promoting the use of spoken and written minority nationality languages and giving due respect to the customs and habits of minority nationalities.

During the session, panel discussions were held on the draft "Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China" and it heard and deliberated on the briefings given by the regional party committee on the region's market and commodity price conditions. The comrades attending the session showed serious concern for matters concerning the market and prices. The Standing Committee members pointed out: The masses are now most discontent with the fact that certain people, disregarding law and discipline, have set prices by themselves and hiked prices under disguised forms, thereby not only causing detrimental effects but also adversely affecting the development of our region's political situation of stability and unity and the implementation of the modernization program. They unanimously called on government offices at various levels to strengthen leadership over work concerning commodity prices, to firmly carry out related regulations announced by the central authorities and the region and to take severe measures to insure the fundamental stability of the market and prices.

During the session the Standing Committee members conscientiously discussed and deliberated on various proposals. At a plenary meeting on the morning of 12 June, the following draft resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolution on convening the third session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress.
2. Resolution on plans to enforce the law of criminal procedure.

The meeting also adopted resolutions on other personnel appointments and removals.

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NORTHWEST REGION

Wang Zhenwen, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Regional People's Congress, presided over the plenary meeting held on 12 June. Attending were vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress Tan Youlin, Yi-er-ha-li, Yang Yiqing, Mu-sha-ye-fu, Lu Xuebin, Ma-yi-nu-er, Zhang Fengqi, Tu-er-kun A-ta-wu-la and Mai-he-su-de Tie-yi-bo-fu.

Janabil, vice chairman of the regional people's government, (Liu Fensheng), chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate, responsible persons of the regional higher people's court and the regional departments concerned as well as a few deputies to the Fifth Regional People's Congress now in the Urumqi area attended the session as observers.

Resolution Adopted

OW141125 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1620 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Resolution adopted at the Fifth Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Xinjiang Regional People's Congress]

[Text] Resolved that the third session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress be convened in Urumqi in August 1980, after the convocation of the third session of the Fifth National People's Congress, and that the major items on the agenda of the said session be:

To convey and implement the guidelines of the third session of the Fifth National People's Congress;

To listen to the report on the work of the regional people's government;

To deliberate on the region's national economic plan as well as on its financial budgets and final accounts;

Resolved further that the date of the session shall be announced separately.

BRIEFS

GANSU MOBILIZATION RALLY--A provincial mobilization rally was held on 10 June by the provincial economic commission, the provincial agricultural commission, the provincial scientific and technological commission, the provincial trade union council and four other units. The rally called on staff members and workers throughout the province to vigorously make contributions to the four modernizations. Attending were Xiao Jianguang and Huang Zhengqing, deputy governors of the province, and Yan Shutang, Zheng Zhongyuan and Mu Sheng-zhong, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Bai Ming, chairman of the provincial trade union council, delivered a report, and Xiao Jianguang made a speech. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 12 Jun 80 SK]

XINJIANG OIL-BEARING CROPS--Urumqi, 13 Jun--Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, which reaped a bumper harvest of oil-bearing crops in 1979, has continued to firmly grasp the task of sowing oil-bearing crops this year. As of the end of May, the region had sown 3.3 million mu, or more than 400,000 mu over the corresponding period of 1979 and 200,000 mu over the planned acreage. Xinjiang, one of the major oil-bearing crop areas in the country, produces rape, flax, safflower, sunflower, sesame, peanut, walnut and other oil-bearing crops. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0126 GMT 13 Jun 80 OW]

XINJIANG CITY ROBBERS, THIEVES--A subbureau under the Urumqi Municipal Public Security Bureau, Xinjiang, recently cracked three professional embezzler groups, nabbed a number of hardened robbers and thieves, unearthed 101 cases of larceny and recovered 3,600 yuan worth of stolen goods and money. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1620 GMT 11 Jun 80 OW]

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